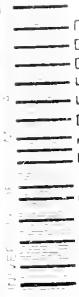


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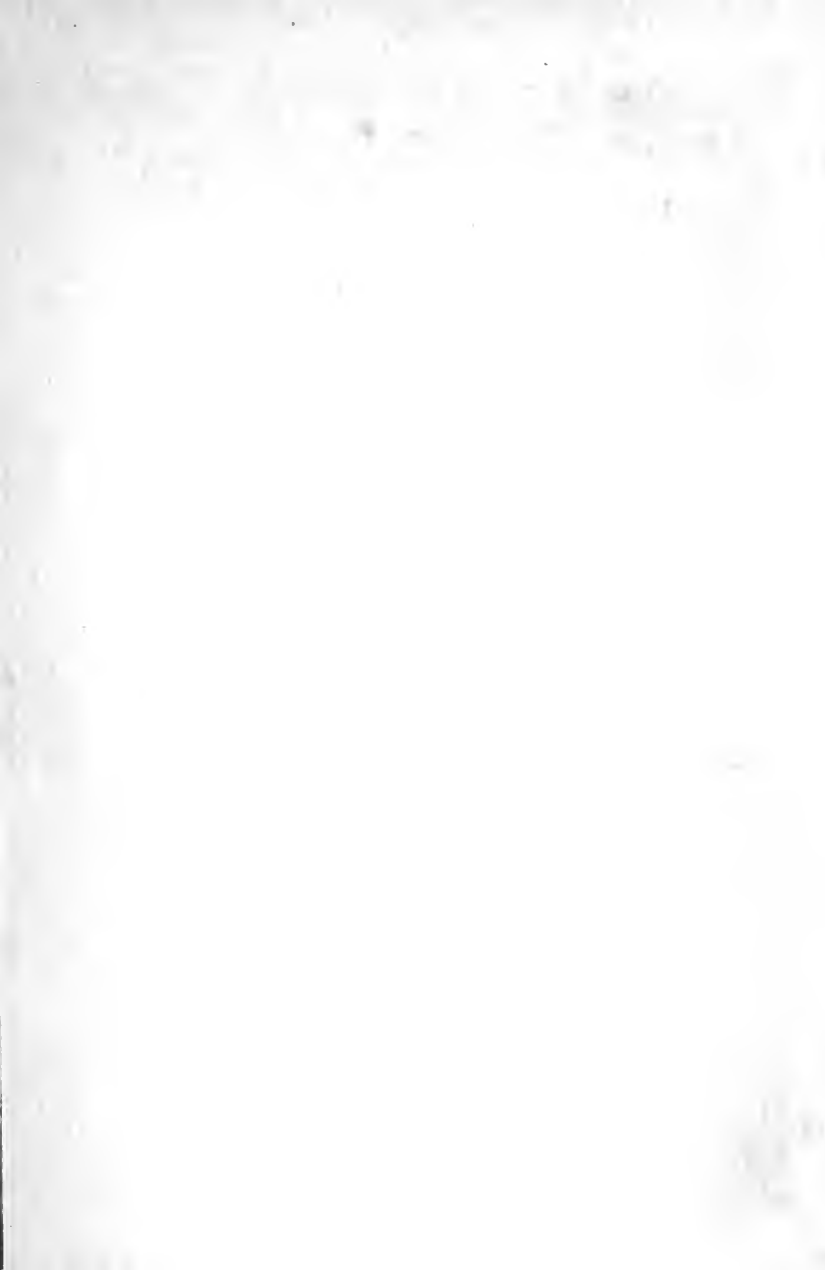
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S. D. STIRK



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DER ARME HEINRICH.

D iz ist der arme heinrich

Gott mach vus im gelich

1 **E**n Bitter so geseheren was

Das er an den bochen las

Was er dar an geschriben vant

Der was hartman genant

5 V n̄ was ein dinsteman von owe

Der nam sin eine sch owe

A n einem ielichen buche

Dar an begond er suche

10 O b er ich des vunde

Da mit er siwere stunde

S enfter mochte machen

Mit so geweren sachen

S az zu gotes eren tochte

Da mit er sich mochte

15 G elieben den leuten



DER  
ARME HEINRICH

BY

*HARTMANN VON DER AUE*

EDITED

WITH AN INTRODUCTION, NOTES AND GLOSSARY,

BY

JOHN G. ROBERTSON, M.A., B.Sc., PH.D.



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## P R E F A C E

To the beginner in Middle High German the *Arme Heinrich* of Hartmann von Aue recommends itself in many ways. It is short, not too difficult, and, from the literary point of view, on the whole, the best introduction to Middle High German literature.

The appearance of an English edition of the poem requires, however, some explanation. There are several admirable German editions, and it might be urged with justice that no one is likely to undertake the study of Middle High German who is not already acquainted with the modern language. But there is a great deal to be said in favour of seeing a language with our own eyes, even when that language is only a dialect of another, already familiar to us. The English student who makes his acquaintance with Middle High German through the medium of German works, is exceedingly apt,

unless he has a *Sprachgefühl* for modern German of extreme delicacy, to overlook many important changes that have come over the meaning and usage of words in the course of six hundred years. To the native German student, on the other hand, these changes are self-evident, and consequently, text-books prepared by German scholars do not lay the emphasis upon them that seems desirable where foreigners are concerned. Moreover, in the case of the *Arme Heinrich*, none of the German editions exactly meets the requirements of the English student; I need only instance the absence of a glossary, a grave disadvantage where the standard Middle High German lexicons are inaccessible.

The text of the present edition is based upon the editions of Haupt and Paul, and in the preparation of the notes, I have to acknowledge my indebtedness to the editions of Grimm, Bech, Wackernagel and Toischer.

In the Glossary I have endeavoured, as far as practicable, to give the advantages of a lexicon by not restricting the meanings and explanations of words to their use in the present text. The references to the passages where each word occurs, are, except in the case of very frequently recurring

words, exhaustive, and give the glossary the practical value of a concordance. Another feature, which, I think, will be of material assistance to the beginner, is the insertion, for purposes of etymological comparison, of the New High German equivalents. A table of Middle High German strong verbs is appended to the Glossary, and all unusual grammatical constructions are explained in the notes.

It is to be hoped this edition of one of the most charming idylls of the Middle Ages, may do something to awaken a wider interest in the first great classical period of German literature, an enormous field of medieval poetry still practically unexplored in England.

GLASGOW, January, 1894.

JOHN G. ROBERTSON.

## INTRODUCTION.

The emancipation of medieval literature from the church, was due in a pre-eminent degree, to the social movement known as chivalry; to be more accurate, it followed directly in the train of the crusades, for chivalry first found its justification, and gained a hold upon the intellectual life of Europe, by its enthusiasm for the Cross. The Crusades brought a new and absorbing interest into men's minds, an interest that was distinctly apart from, although not antagonistic to the religious life. The priest ceased to be the sole embodiment of men's higher aspirations; with the Knight of the Cross a new ideal had arisen, and the way was paved for a literature imbued with an earnest and, at the same time, a secular spirit. The literature of knighthood, like the idea of knighthood itself, was a Gallic product; but the conditions of the time were peculiarly favourable to the spread of a literary



movement that appealed so vividly to the intellectual needs of the age, and Germany was not slow to follow in the footsteps of her neighbour.

The Epic, the most characteristic product of the French chivalric spirit, found its way into German literature early in the twelfth century. About the year 1130 a priest, named Lamprecht, made a German version of the *Chanson d'Alixandre*, and, a few years later, another priest, Konrad, translated the *Chanson de Roland*. By 1180 the number of French poems that had appeared in German dress was very considerable.

The Court epic (*das höfische Epos*), as the epic of French origin is called, to distinguish it from the great popular epics (the *Nibelungenlied*, *Kudrun*, etc.), found its first German master in Heinrich von Veldeke; he was the first to give it definite literary form. Veldeke's *Eneide* is a free adaptation of the French *Roman d'Eneas*, and depicts with naive realism the life and ideals of contemporary society: Virgil's heroes and heroines are clothed in the garb of the twelfth century and deport themselves with the graces of medieval knights and ladies. Although commenced in the early seventies, the *Eneide* was not completed till nearly 1190,

after its author had been called to the court of the Landgrave of Thuringia. In the meantime, however, the poem was hailed as a masterpiece and called forth numerous imitations, of which the most noticeable is a lengthy version of the *Roman de Troie*, by Herbort von Fritslar; but none of Veldeke's imitators made any advance upon the literary position he had attained. This was left to Hartmann von Aue, in whose hands the Middle High German Epic first received the stamp of classicality.

While Heinrich von Veldeke and his imitators belonged principally to Middle Germany, Hartmann came from the south-west. He was a Swabian. A later poet, Heinrich von Türlin, whose principal work, *The Crown*, falls between 1215 and 1220, says of Hartmann's *Erec*: *den von der Swâbe lande uns brâhte ein tihtære*;<sup>1</sup> and Hartmann's Swabian origin receives further corroboration from his dialectic peculiarities. Like Heinrich von Veldeke,

<sup>1</sup> *Die Krone*, l. 2353. The opinion that Hartmann's home was not Swabia but Franconia, has been maintained by W. Willmanns. (Zu Hartmann's von Aue Liedern und Büchlein, in Haupt's Zeitschrift, xiv, pp. 144; 155) but his arguments are hardly conclusive against the positive evidence of Heinrich von Türlin. Cf. also Hartmann's *Arm. Heintz.*, l. 1422.

Walther von der Vogelweide and Wolfram von Eschenbach, Hartmann came of a noble family and was consequently entitled to the designation *hêr*;<sup>1</sup> but his family probably belonged to the lower nobility, for he describes himself in the *Arme Heinrich* as a *dienstman* or vassal (l. 5), and repeatedly refers to his "lord" in his songs.<sup>2</sup> He tells us further that he was *dienstman ze Ouwe*;<sup>3</sup> but as to where Ouwe was situated, he gives us no clue. Various places lay claim to be Hartmann's birthplace, but conclusive evidence is still wanting. In the Ortenau, for instance, a few miles south of Freiburg in Breisgau, lies a small village still known as Au. An old castle there was formerly the home of a family that stood in feudal relations with the Dukes of Zæhringen, and in documents of about the year 1111, mention is made of a donation by a *Heinricus de Owon* or *Owa*, apparently a member

<sup>1</sup> In Wolfram's *Parzifal*, for instance: *mîn hêr Hartman von Ouwe* (143, 21); in the *Lieder MSS.* he is invariably called *hêr*, and also depicted as a knight on horseback armed cap à pie.

<sup>2</sup> See note 2, p. ix.

<sup>3</sup> *Arm. Heinr.*, l. 5, *Gregorius*, l. 3, Wolfram's *Parzifal*, 143, 21 (quoted above). In *Iwein* (l. 29) he calls himself *ein Ouwære*, 'a native of Ouwe', a designation also given him by Gottfried von Strassburg and Rudolf von Ems.

of this family, to the monastery of St. Peter in the Schwarzwald.<sup>1</sup> It is tempting to see in this Heinrich the 'arme Heinrich' of our poem, who, on being stricken with leprosy, distributes his wealth among his friends and the neighbouring monasteries (l. 256). On the other hand, greater probability is claimed for a theory that Hartmann belonged to a family from the Obernau on the Neckar. The whole question, however, is still far from a satisfactory solution.<sup>2</sup>

Our knowledge of Hartmann's life is exceedingly meagre. His youth appears to have been uneventful and probably spent in a monastery, for he enjoyed an education much superior to that of the majority of his contemporaries.<sup>3</sup> He could both read and write, rare accomplishments in those days; the great Wolfram von Eschenbach could do neither. He knew French, which by this time had come to be recognised as the staple of a nobleman's

<sup>1</sup> *Heinricus de Owon curtem suam, una cum domo et omnibus, que ibi possidebat, S. Petro donavit in presentia domini sui Bertholdi III, et fratris eius domini Cuonradi.*

<sup>2</sup> See L. Schmidt, *Des Minnesängers Hartmann von Aue Stand, Heimath und Geschlecht*, Tübingen, 1874.

<sup>3</sup> *Ein ritter der so gelêret was*, (*Arm. Heinr.*, l. 1, and *Iwein*, l. 21). Rudolf von Ems calls him *der wise Hartman*.

education, also Latin, and he was familiar with the Bible. <sup>1</sup> An unhappy love affair and the death of his beloved lord <sup>2</sup> brought a heavy sorrow upon his life. These events took place probably in 1195, for, towards the close of that year he took the cross, <sup>3</sup> and in 1197 joined a crusade. <sup>4</sup> Here our knowledge of Hartmann ends. His intimate acquaintance with French might point to a visit to France; in the second *Büchlein* there is more or less evidence of another love affair, and it has even been

<sup>1</sup> Evidence of Hartmann's familiarity with Latin in his quotations, as *Arm. Heinr.*, ll. 92, 1357; in *Erec*, (l. 5218) he quotes Lucan. Moreover, the *Arme Heinrich* itself was probably founded upon a Latin original. On the influence of the Bible on the poem, see footnote, p. xiv.

<sup>2</sup> References to these events are frequent in the *Lieder*. For instance:

mich hât beswæret mines herren tôt,  
dar zuo sô trüebet mich ein varnde leit:  
mir hât ein wîp genâde widerseit.

(Minnesangs Frühling, 206, 14 ff.)

Again:

sît mich der tôt beroubet hât  
des herren mîn.

(Minnesangs Frühling, 210, 23 f.)

<sup>2</sup> See *Lieder* in Minnesangs Frühling, 210, 22 and 37. These biographical details have been skilfully summarised by Wilmanns, *loc. cit.*

<sup>4</sup> See *Lieder*, Minn. Frühling, 209, 25 and 218. 5.

suggested that he took part in a second crusade; but these are only conjectures. Even the date of his death is a conjecture. In Gottfried's *Tristan*, written about 1207, he is spoken of as still living, and in 1220 Heinrich von Türlin mourns for him as dead.<sup>1</sup>

Hartmann appears to have begun his poetic career as a Minnesänger or lyric poet, but it is evident his strength did not lie here. His shorter poems only excel when they get beyond the bounds of the Minnedienst; the best are inspired, not by love, but by an intense religious fervour. The first *Büchlein*, or verse-epistle, must also have been written in the earlier part of Hartmann's life; it is a Love Complaint (*Klage*) between Body and Heart, after the manner of the old Body and Soul dialogues. The second *Büchlein* belongs undoubtedly to a later date.

Hartmann's claim to be numbered among the greatest poets of Middle High German literature rests upon his narrative poetry. His first excursion into the domain of the Epic, *Êrec der Wunderære*, was written before he set out upon the crusade of 1197. It is a free version of Chrétien de Troyes'

<sup>1</sup> *Tristan*, l. 4619 ff.; Türlin's *Krone*, l. 2373.

*Êrec et Enide*, a romance from the great cycle that centred in King Arthur and the Round Table. Some years later, in *Iwein*, his ripest and probably his last work, Hartmann returned once more to Chrétien and the Arthurian cycle. These two poems, *Êrec* and *Iwein*, have many points of similarity and contrast and were probably intended to supplement each other; they give us a picture of knighthood from two points of view. The theme of both is the conflict of love and knightly duty. *Êrec*, in his love for his lady, neglects his duties as a knight; *Iwein* forgets his lady amidst the pursuits of chivalry and the excitement of the chase; in both poems, love and duty only become reconciled after many trials and adventures. *Iwein* could not have been written more than ten years,—to mention the utmost limit—after *Êrec*, yet it shows a remarkable advance in style and literary power; the French original is often widely departed from, and the story handled with a mastery of epic *technique* which far surpasses that of Chrétien de Troyes.

Between *Êrec* and *Iwein* falls the composition of *Grêgorius, oder der guote Sündære* and *Der arme Heinrich*, although some critics would see in the

latter Hartmann's latest work. *Grégorius*, a legend with some points of similarity to the classical Œdipus-saga, is also founded on a French original; the source of the *Arme Heinrich*, on the other hand, remains still to be discovered.

In Heinrich von Veldeke's hands the Epic was still crude and uncouth; Hartmann gave it literary grace and artistic form. He introduced into Middle High German poetry a classic style; his language is cultured and stately, his verse flowing, and his narration free from diffuseness. It is precisely this even balance, this absence of 'excess', that is Hartmann's most characteristic excellence.<sup>1</sup> He is the greatest stylist of his time. Two of his contemporaries, Wolfram von Eschenbach and Gottfried von Strassburg surpassed him in several things; the former in grandeur and profundity, the latter in passion; but, compared with *Iwein*, *Tristan* and *Parzifal* are conglomerations of unfused and infusible elements, poems without form or proportion. We miss in them the all important unity and style which are the first requirements of a classic literature.

The *Arme Heinrich* is the story of a certain lord

<sup>1</sup> 'Seine Haupttugend.' says Wackernagel (*Arm. Heinr.* p. 22), 'ist die *mâze*.'



of Aue, who in the height of his prosperity, is stricken by leprosy. He consults the highest medical authorities of the time, but they have little consolation to offer him. The disease, he is told, can only be cured by the blood of a maiden who voluntarily gives her life for him. Confident of the impossibility of finding relief, he gives away his wealth and retires to a small farm to spend the rest of his life in the closest retirement. "Poor Henry" is kindly treated by the farmer, and wins the affection of his daughter, a child of eight years. Some three years later this little girl hears by chance how her master's leprosy may be removed, and resolves to be the instrument of his cure. Her parents give a reluctant and sorrowful consent, and she accompanies Henry to the physician at Salerno. At the eleventh hour, when the knife is being whetted, Henry's courage breaks down; he cannot see the child sacrificed and forbids the physician to take her life. He resigns himself to his fate and returns to Aue; but heaven has mercy upon him, the disease disappears, and the child who was so willing to die for him, ultimately becomes his wife.

There is little reason to doubt that *Der Arme*

*Heinrich* is what it professes to be, namely, a legend immediately concerning the family in whose service Hartmann was a vassal. As we have seen, the source of the poem has not yet been brought to light, but Hartmann had undoubtedly a Latin version of the story before him; in fact, this is implied in the lines:

Nu beginnet er iu *diuten*  
ein rede die er geschriben vant. <sup>1</sup>

The very apparent traces of clerical influence in the poem must be ascribed to the fact that the Latin source was the work of a monk; this religious element asserts itself at times to an extent that seriously injures the idyllic beauty and proportion of the poem. <sup>2</sup>

The *Arme Heinrich* is not, like so many medieval themes, a link in the literary development of a saga; it stands alone and completely outside the great saga-cycles. The belief in the healing power of blood in cases of leprosy was very widespread in the Middle Ages, and references to it occur

<sup>1</sup> *Arm. Heinv.* ll. 16, 17. Cf. also l. 29.

<sup>2</sup> See note to l. 681. The frequent references to Biblical story (ll. 85, 131 etc.) and the use of Biblical phraseology (ll. 86, 110, 160, 386 etc.) also point to clerical influence.

frequently in medieval literature; but none of these references seems to have any direct bearing upon our poem.<sup>1</sup>

Even in later literature Hartmann's story has had less attraction for poets than might have been expected, for the ethical idea of the poem, the redeeming power of a woman's love, is one that must appeal more strongly to a modern audience than to a thirteenth century one. There are virtually only two later treatments of the theme which have attracted general notice, and in neither case is the literary merit high. These are: Chamisso's somewhat free version, dedicated in 1837 to the brothers Grimm, and Longfellow's "Golden Legend", which appeared in 1851. The latter has made the story

<sup>1</sup> There is, for example, a legend of the Emperor Constantine, who, as a cure for leprosy, is advised to bathe in children's blood; he refuses to avail himself of so enormous a sacrifice of life, and is cured by a miracle, but on condition that he becomes a Christian. Again, in the Amicus and Amelius saga, which appears under so many forms in medieval literature, the highest test of friendship is the sacrifice of the child of one friend to cure the leprosy of the other. The belief in the healing power of a virgin's blood appears in the French Graal legend. (See Grimm's Edition of the *Arm. Heinnr.*, pp. 162 ff. and Wackernagel-Toischer's Edition, pp. 199 ff.)

widely known throughout the English-speaking world, but it cannot be described as a happy adaptation of Hartmann's poem. Longfellow's sentimentality is a poor substitute for the simplicity and directness of the original.

The text of the *Arme Heinrich* is based on three complete MSS. and some recently discovered fragments of a fourth.

*A.* The Strassburg MS., of the fourteenth century, (burned in 1870). This is, on the whole, the best MS. of the poem, but it is of too late a date to be thoroughly reliable.

*B.* Under *B* two MSS. are comprised: the Heidelberg MS. (*B<sup>a</sup>*), of the fourteenth century, and the Kolocza MS. (*B<sup>b</sup>*), of the fifteenth. Both are evident copies of the same original, and differ very slightly from one another; but the text of which they are copies, was undoubtedly a faulty version and had already been considerably tampered with. In several instances, however, the *B* text seems to approach nearer to the original than *A*.

*C.* St. Florian Fragments of the thirteenth century. (Published by F. Pfeiffer in the *Germania*, III, pp. 347 f.) These fragments comprise altogether little over thirty lines, but they are exceedingly

valuable as they afford us a means of estimating the relative values of *A* and *B*.<sup>1</sup>

The text of the Strassburg MS. was first published in vol. 1 of the *Sammlung deutscher Gedichte aus dem 12. 13. und 14. Jahrhunderts*, 3 vols. Berlin, 1784 ff.; then by the brothers Grimm in their edition of the *Arme Heinrich*, Berlin, 1815. The Kolocza MS. was printed by Count Mailáth and J. P. Köffinger: *Koloczaer Codex altdeutscher Gedichte*, Pest, 1817.

Besides the already mentioned edition of the brothers Grimm, the poem has been edited by Lachmann in his *Auswahl aus den hochdeutschen Dichtern des 13ten Jahrhunderts*, Berlin, 1820; by W. Müller, Göttingen, 1842, by Moriz Haupt, Leipzig, 1842. (New edition: *Der arme Heinrich und die Büchlein von Hartmann von Aue*, herausgegeben von M. Haupt, zweite Aufl. besorgt von E. Martin, Leipzig, 1881). The best annotated edition is: *Hartmann's Armer Heinrich, mit Anmerkungen und Abhandlungen von W. Wackernagel*, herausgegeben von W. Toischer, Basel, 1885. The edition by F. Bech in the *Deutsche Classiker des Mittelalters*, vol. 5, (3rd edition, Leipzig, 1891) is

<sup>1</sup> Fragments of another MS. (*D*) were discovered in Munich quite recently (see *Germania*, XXXI, 80).

very serviceable, especially for beginners. A small edition by B. Schulz (Wackernagel's text), with Glossary, Leipzig, 1871, has little to recommend it.

The text of the present edition is based upon that of Paul (Der arme Heinrich, herausgegeben von H. Paul, Altdeutsche Textbibliothek, no. 3, Halle, 1882; 2nd edition, 1893), but in several instances Haupt's readings have been preferred.<sup>1</sup>

There are several translations of the poem into modern German, the most satisfactory being Karl Simrock's, (2nd. Edition, Heilbronn, 1874). A prose version in Italian by A. Barragiola, (Il povero Enrico, Strassburg, 1881) seems to be the only translation into a foreign tongue.

<sup>1</sup> The principal variants from Paul's text in the present edition are the following: 24, bitende for bittende; 29, ditz selbe for ditze; 45, geburt for gebürte; 168 and 190, genislich for gnislich; 231, maget for megede; 295, 876 and 1437, meier for meiger; 318, dô for sô; 370, dem kinde for der meide; 337 and 338 transposed; 339, brâht ers for brâhte si3; 442, solch for solhiu; 447, êrbære for manbære; 540 and 541, vater and muoter transposed; 649, du wilt zewære for du wilt; 674, sprechent ich sî for ich sî, schönste for schöneste; 786, durst for frost; 877, sî ouch ze vil for sî ze vil; 869, sîn kintlich gemüete for sîne kintliche güete; 870, güete for gemüete; 1103, den for dînen; 1115, beschehen for geschehen; 1134, zwâr ich enwære for zwâre ichn wære; 1187 begins a new section; 1290 and 1297, owê for ouwê; 1437, meierin for meigerin.

# DER ARME HEINRICH.

Ein ritter sô geléret was  
daꝯ er an den buochen las  
swaꝯ er dar an geschriben vant.  
der was Hartman genant,  
dienstman was er ze Ouwe. 5  
er nam im mange schouwe  
an mislîchen buochen :  
dar an begunde er suochen  
ob er iht des funde  
dâ mite er swære stunde 10  
möhte senfter machen,  
und von sô gewanten sachen  
daꝯ gotes êren töhte  
und dâ mite er sich möhte  
gelieben den liuten. 15  
nu beginnet er iu diuten  
ein rede die er geschriben vant.  
dar umbe hât er sich genant,  
daꝯ er sîner arbeit  
die er dar an hât geleit 20  
iht âne lôn belîbe,  
und swer nâch sînem libe  
sî høre sagen oder lese,  
daꝯ er im bitende wese  
der sêle heiles hin ze gote. 25

man seit, er sî sîn selbes bote  
unde erlæse sich dâ mite,  
swer über des andern schulde bite.

Er las ditz selbe mære,  
wie ein herre wære 30

ze Swâben gesezzen:  
an dem enwas vergezzen  
deheiner der tugende  
die ein ritter in sîner jugende  
ze vollem lobe haben sol. 35

man sprach, dô niemen alsô wol  
in allen den landen.  
er hete ze sînen handen  
geburt und dar zuo rîcheit:  
ouch was sîn tugent vil breit. 40

swie ganz sîn habe wære,  
sîn geburt unwandelbære  
und wol den fürsten gelich,  
doch was er unnâch alsô rîch  
der geburt und des guotes 45  
sô der êren und des muotes.

Sîn name der was erkennelich,  
und hiez der herre Heinrich,  
und was von Ouwe geborn.  
sîn herze hâte versworn 50

valsch und alle törperheit, -  
und behielt ouch vaste den eit  
stæte unz an sîn ende.  
ân alle missewende  
stuont sîn êre und sîn leben. 55  
im was der rechte wunsch gegeben



ze werltlichen êren:  
 die kunde er wol gemêren  
 mit aller hande reiner tugent.  
 er was ein bluome der jugent, 60  
 der werlte fröude ein spiegelglas,  
 stæter triuwe ein adamas,  
 ein ganziu krône der zuht.  
 er was der nôthaften fluht,  
 ein schilt sîner mâge, 65  
 der milte ein glîchiu wâge:  
 im enwart über noch gebrast.  
 er truoc den arbeitsamen last  
 der êren über rücke.  
 er was des râtes brücke, 70  
 und sanc vil wol von minnen.  
 alsus kund er gewinnen  
 der werlte lop unde prîs.  
 er was hübesch und dar zuo wîs.  
 Dô der herre Heinrich 75  
 alsô geniete sich  
 êren unde guotes  
 und frœlîches muotes  
 und werltlicher wünne  
 (er was für al sin künne 80  
 geprîset unde geêret),  
 sîn hôher muot wart verkêret  
 in ein leben gar geneiget.  
 an im wart erzeiget,  
 als ouch an Absolône, 85  
 da3 diu üppige krône  
 werltlicher süe3e

vellet under füeze  
 ab ir besten werdekeit,  
 als uns diu schrift hât geseit. 90  
 eꝯ spricht an einer stete dâ,  
 'mêdiâ vitâ  
 in morte sûmus:.'  
 daꝯ bediutet sich alsus,  
 daꝯ wir in dem tôde sweben 95  
 sô wir aller beste wænen leben.  
 Dirre werlte veste,  
 ir stæte, unde ir beste  
 unde ir græste magenkraft,  
 diu stât âne meisterschaft. 100  
 des muge wir an der kerzen sehen  
 ein wæreꝯ bilde geschehen,  
 daꝯ sî zeiner aschen wirt  
 enmitten dô sî licht birt.  
 wir sîn von brœden sachen. 105  
 nû sehent wie unser lachen  
 mit weinen erlischet.  
 unser süeze ist vermischet  
 mit bitterre gallen.  
 unser bluome der muoꝯ vallen 110  
 so er allergrüenest wænet sîn.  
 an hern Heinriche wart wol schin,  
 der in dem hœchsten werde  
 lebet ûf dirre erde,  
 derst der versmæhete vor gote. 115  
 er viel von sîme gebote  
 ab sîner besten werdekeit  
 in ein versmæhelicheꝯ leit:

in ergreif diu miselsuht.  
 dô man die swæren gotes zuht 120  
 gesach an sînem lîbe,  
 manne unde wîbe  
 wart er dô widerzæme.  
 nû sehent wie genæme  
 er ê der werlte wære, 125  
 und wart nû alse unmære  
 daꝥ in niemen gerne an sach:  
 alse ouch Jôbe geschach,  
 dem edeln und dem rîchen,  
 der ouch vil jæmerlîchen 130  
 dem miste wart ze teile  
 mitten in sîme heile.  
 Und dô der arme Heinrich  
 alrêst verstuont sich  
 daꝥ er der werlte widerstuont, 135  
 als alle sîne gelîchen tuont,  
 dô schiet in sîn bitter leit  
 von Jôbes gedultikeit.  
 wan eꝥ leit Jôb der guote  
 mit gedultigem muote, 140  
 do eꝥ ime ze lîdenne geschach,  
 durch der sêle gemach,  
 den siechtuom und die smâcheit,  
 die er von der werlte leit:  
 des lobet er got und fröute sich. 145  
 dô tet der arme Heinrich  
 leider niender alsô:  
 wan er was trûrec unde unfrô.  
 sîn swebendez herze daꝥ verswanc,

- sîn swimmendiu fröude ertranc, 150  
 sîn hôchwart muoste vallen,  
 sîn honic wart ze gallen,  
 ein swinde vinster donreslac  
 zerbrach im sînen mitten tac,  
 ein trüebez wolken unde dic 155  
 bedaht im sîner sunnen blic.  
 er sente sich vil sêre  
 daꝯ er sô manege êre  
 hinder im müeste lâzen.  
 verfluochet und verwâzen 160  
 wart vil ofte der tac  
 dâ sîn geburt ane lac.  
 Ein wênic fröuwet er sich doch  
 von eime trôste dannoch:  
 wan im wart dicke geseit 165  
 daꝯ disiu selbe siecheit  
 wære vil mislich  
 und etelichiu genislich.  
 des wart vil maneger slahte  
 sîn gedinge und sîn ahte. 170  
 er gedâhte daꝯ er wære  
 vil lihte genisbære,  
 und fuor alsô drâte  
 nâch der arzâte râte  
 gegen Munpasilere. 175  
 dâ vand er vil schiere  
 niht wan den untrôst  
 daꝯ er niemer würde erlôst.  
 Daꝯ hôrte er vil ungerne,  
 und fuor gegen Sâlerne 180

und suochte ouch dâ durch genist  
 der wisen arzâte list.  
 den besten meister er dâ vant.  
 der seite ime zehant  
 ein seltsæne mære, 185  
 daꝥ er genislich wære  
 und wære doch iemer ungenesen.  
 dô sprach er 'wie mac daꝥ wesen?  
 diu rede ist harte unmügelich.  
 bin ich genislich, sô genise ich: 190  
 und swaꝥ mir für wirt geleit  
 von guote oder von arbeit,  
 daꝥ trûwe ich vollebringen.'  
 'nû lâ̄t daꝥ gedingen'  
 sprach der meister aber dô: 195  
 'iuwerre sũhte ist alsô  
 (waꝥ frumet daꝥ ich̄ iu kunt tuo?):  
 dâ hœret arzenie zuo:  
 des wæret ir genislich.  
 nu enist ab nieman sô rîch 200  
 noch von sô starken sinnen  
 der sî müge gewinnen.  
 des sint ir iemer ungenesen,  
 got enwelle der arzât wesen.'  
 Dô sprach der arme Heinrich 205  
 'war umbe untrœstent ir mich?  
 jâ hân ich guotes wol die kraft:  
 ir enwellent iuwer meisterschaft  
 und iuwer reht ouch brechen  
 und dar zuo versprechen 210  
 beidiu mîn silber und mîn golt,

ich mache iuch mir alsô holt  
 daꝗ ir mich harte gerne ernert.  
 'mir wære der wille unrewert'  
 sprach der meister aber dô: 215  
 'und wære der arzenie alsô  
 daꝗ man sî veile funde  
 oder daꝗ man sî kunde  
 mit deheinen dingen erwerben,  
 ich enliege iuch niht verderben. 220  
 nu enmac des leider niht sîn:  
 dâ von muoꝗ iu diu helfe mîn  
 durch alle nôt sîn versaget.  
 ir müesent haben eine maget  
 diu vollen êrbære 225  
 und ouch des willen wære  
 daꝗ sî den tôt durch iuch lite.  
 nu enist eꝗ niht der liute site  
 daꝗ eꝗ iemen gerne tuo.  
 sô hœrt ouch anders niht dar zuo 230  
 niwan der maget herzen bluot:  
 daꝗ wære für iuwer suht guot.'  
 Nu erkante der arme Heinrich  
 daꝗ daꝗ wære unmügelich  
 daꝗ iemen den erwürbe 235  
 der gerne für in stürbe.  
 alsus was im der trôst benomen  
 ûf den er dar was komen,  
 und dar nâch für die selben frist  
 hât er ze siner genist 240  
 dehein gedinge mêre.  
 des wart sîn herzesêre

alsô kreftic unde grôz  
daꝯ in des aller meist verdrôz,  
ob er langer solte leben. 245  
nû fuor er heim und begunde geben  
sîn erbe und ouch sîn varnde guot,  
als in dô sîn selbes muot  
und wîser rât lêrte,  
da erz aller beste bekêrte. 250  
er begunde bescheidenlichen  
sîn armen friunde rîchen  
und trôste ouch frômde armen,  
daꝯ sich got erbarmen  
geruochte über der sêle heil: 255  
gotes hiusern viel daꝯ ander teil.  
alsus sô tet er sich abe  
bescheidenlichen sîner habe  
unz an ein geriute:  
dar flôch er die liute. 260  
disiu jæmerlîche geschiht  
diu was sîn eines klage niht:  
in klageteten elliu diu lant  
dâ er inne was erkant,  
und ouch von vrômden landen 265  
die in nâch sage erkanden.  
Der ê ditz geriute  
und der ez dannoch biute,  
daz was ein frîer bûman  
der vil selten ie gewan 270  
dehein grôz ungemach,  
daz andern gebûren doch geschach,  
die wirs geherret wâren,

und sî die niht verbâren  
 beidiu mit stiure und mit bete. 275  
 swaꝯ dirre gebûre gerne tete,  
 des dûhte sînen herren gnuoc:  
 dar zuo er in übertruoc  
 daꝯ er dehein arbeit  
 von frömdem gewalte leit. 280  
 des was deheiner sîn gelîch  
 in dem lande alsô rîch.  
 zuo deme zôch sich  
 sîn herre, der arme Heinrich.  
 swaꝯ er in het ê gespart, 285  
 wie wol daꝯ nû gedienet wart  
 und wie schône er sîn genôꝯ!  
 wan in vil lützel des verdrôꝯ  
 swaꝯ im geschach durch in.  
 er hete die triuwe und ouch den sîn 290  
 daz er vil willeclîchen leit  
 den kumber und die arbeit  
 diu ime ze lidenne geschach.  
 er schuof ime rîch gemacht.  
 Got hete dem meier gegeben 295  
 nâch sîner ahte ein reineꝯ leben.  
 er hete ein wol erbeiten lîp  
 und ein wol werbendeꝯ wîp,  
 dar zuo het er schœniu kint,  
 diu gar des mannes fröude sint, 300  
 unde hete, sô man saget,  
 under den kinden eine maget,  
 ein kint von ahte jâren:  
 daꝯ kunde wol gebâren



sô rehte gûetlichen : 305  
 sî wolte nie entwîchen  
 von ir herren einen fuoꝝ :  
 umb sîne hulde und sînen gruoꝝ  
 sô diene si ime alle wege  
 mit ir gûetlichen pflege. 310  
 sî was ouch sô genæme  
 daꝝ sî wol gezæme  
 ze kinde deme rîche  
 an ir wætliche.

Die andern heten den sin 315  
 daꝝ sî ze rehter mâꝝe in  
 wol gemîden kunden :  
 dô flôch sî zallen stunden  
 zuo ime und niender anders war.  
 sî was sîn kurzewîle gar. 320  
 sî hete gar ir gemüete  
 mit reiner kindes gûete  
 an ir herren gewant,  
 daꝝ man sî zallen zîten vant  
 under ir herren fuoꝝe. 325  
 mit süeꝝer unmuoꝝe  
 wonte sî ir herren bî.  
 dar zuo sô liebte er ouch sî  
 swâ mite sô er mohte,  
 und daꝝ dem kinde tohte 330  
 zuo ir kintliche spil,  
 des gap der herre ir vil.  
 ouch half in sêre daꝝ diu kint  
 sô lîhte ze gewenenne sint.  
 er gewan ir swaꝝ er veile vant, 335

spiegel unde hârbant,  
 und swaꝯ kinden liep solte sîn  
 gürtel unde vingerlîn.  
 mit dienste brâht ers ûf die vart  
 daꝯ si im alsô heimlich wart 340  
 daꝯ er sî sîn gemahle hiez.  
 diu guote maget in liez  
 beliben selten eine:  
 er dûhte sî vil reine.  
 swie starke ir daꝯ geriete 345  
 diu kindesche miete,  
 iedoch geliebte irꝯ aller meist  
 von gotes gebe ein süeꝯer geist.  
 Ir dienst was sô gütlich.  
 dô dô der arme Heinrich 350  
 driu jâr dâ getwelte  
 unde im got gequelte  
 mit grôꝯem jâmer den lip,  
 nû saꝯ der meier und sîn wîp  
 unde ir tohter, diu maget 355  
 von der ich iu ê hân gesaget,  
 bî im in ir unmuoꝯikeit  
 und begunden klagen ir herren leit.  
 diu klage tet in michel nôt:  
 wan sî vorhten daꝯ sîn tôt 360  
 sî sêre solte letzen  
 und vil gar entsetzen  
 êren unde guotes,  
 und daꝯ herters muotes  
 wûrde ein ander herre. 365  
 si gedâhten alsô verre

unz dirre selbe bûman  
alsus frâgen began.

Er sprach 'lieber herre mîn,  
möht e $\zeta$  mit iuvern hulden sîn, 370  
ich frâgte vil gerne.

sô vil ze Sâlerne  
von arzenien meister ist,  
wie kumet da $\zeta$  ir deheines list  
ze iuwerme ungesunde 375  
niht gerâten kunde?

herre, des wundert mich.'  
dô holte der arme Heinrich  
tiefen sûft von herzen  
mit bitterlichem smerzen: 380

mit solher riuwe er dô sprach  
da $\zeta$  ime der sûft da $\zeta$  wort zerbrach.

'Ich hân disen schemelichen spot  
vil wol gedienet umbe got.  
wan dû sæhe wol hie vor 385  
da $\zeta$  hôh offen stuont mîn tor  
nâch wertlicher wünne

und da $\zeta$  niemen in sînem künne  
sînen willen ba $\zeta$  hete dan ich:  
und was da $\zeta$  doch unmügelich, 390  
wan ich enhete niht gar.

dô nam ich sîn vil kleine war  
der mir da $\zeta$  selbe wunschleben  
von sînen gnâden hete gegeben.  
da $\zeta$  herze mir dô alsô stuont 395  
als alle werlttôren tuont,  
den da $\zeta$  saget ir muot

daꝥ sî êre unde guot  
 âne got mûgen hân.  
 sus troug ouch mich mîn tumber wân, 400  
 wan ich in lûtzel ane sach  
 von des genâden mir geschach  
 vil êren unde guotes.  
 dô dô des hôhen muotes  
 den hôhen portenære bedrôꝥ, 405  
 die sælden porte er mir beslôꝥ.  
 dane kum ich leider niemer in:  
 daz verworhte mir mîn tumber sin.  
 got hât durch râche an mich geleit  
 ein sus gewante siecheit 410  
 die niemen mag erlæsen.  
 nû versmæhent mich die bæsen,  
 die biderden ruochent mîn niht.  
 swie bæse er ist der mich gesiht,  
 des bæser muoꝥ ich dannoch sîn. 415  
 sîn unwert tuot er mir schîn:  
 er wirfet diu ougen abe mir.  
 nû schînet êrste an dir  
 dîn triuwe die dû hâst,  
 daꝥ dû mich siechen bî dir lâst 420  
 und von mir niht enfliuhest.  
 swie dû mich niht enschiuhest,  
 swie ich niemen liep sî danne dir,  
 swie vil dîns heiles stê an mir,  
 du vertrüegest doch wol minen tôt. 425  
 nû wes unwert und wes nôt  
 wart ie zer werlte merre?  
 hie vor was ich dîn herre

und bin din dürftige nû.  
 mîn lieber friunt, nû koufest dû 430  
 und mîn gemahle und din wîp  
 an mir den êwigen lip  
 daꝯ dû mich siechen bî dir lâst.  
 des dû mich gefrâget hâst,  
 daꝯ sage ich dir vil gerne. 435  
 ichn kunde ze Sâlerne  
 einen meister niender vinden  
 der sich mîn underwinden  
 getôrste oder wolte.  
 wan dâ mite ich solte 440  
 mîner sülhte genesen,  
 daꝯ müeste ein solch sache wesen  
 die in der werlte nieman  
 mit nihte gewinnen kan.  
 mir wart niht anders dâ gesaget 445  
 wan ich müeste haben eine maget  
 diu vollen êrbære  
 und ouch des willen wære  
 daꝯ sî den tôt durch mich lite  
 und man sî zuo dem herzen snite, 450  
 und mir wære niht anders guot  
 wan von ir herzen daꝯ bluot.  
 nû ist genuoc unmügelich  
 daꝯ ir deheiniu durch mich  
 gerne lîde den tôt. 455  
 des muoꝯ ich schemelîche nôt  
 tragen unz an mîn ende.  
 daꝯ mirꝯ got schiere sende!'  
 Daꝯ er dem vater hete gesagt,

- daꝯ erhôrte ouch diu reine magt: 460  
 wan eꝯ hete diu vil süeze  
 ir lieben herren füeze  
 stânde in ir schôzen.  
 man möhte wol genôzen  
 ir kintlich gemüete 465  
 hin ze der engel güete.  
 sîner rede nam sî war  
 unde marhte sî ouch gar:  
 si enkam von ir herzen nie  
 unz man des nahtes slâfen gie. 470  
 dô sî zir vater füezen lac  
 und ouch ir muoter, sô sî pflac,  
 und sî beide entsliefen,  
 manegen sûft tiefen  
 holte sî von herzen. 475  
 umbe ir herren smerzen  
 wart ir riuwe alsô grôꝯ  
 daꝯ ir ougen regen begôꝯ  
 der slâfenden füeze.  
 sus erwahte sî diu süeze. 480  
 Dô sî der trehene enpfunden,  
 si erwachten und begunden  
 sî frâgen waꝯ ir wære  
 und welher hande swære  
 sî alsô stille möhte klagen. 485  
 nu enwolte sî es in niht sagen,  
 wan daꝯ ir vater aber tete  
 vil manege drô unde bete  
 daꝯ sî eꝯ ime wolte sagen.  
 sî sprach 'ir möhtent mit mir klagen. 490

waꝯ möhte uns mê gewerren  
 danne umb unsern herren,  
 daꝯ wir den suln verliesen  
 und mit ime verkiesen  
 beide guot und êre? 495  
 wir gewinnen niemer mêre  
 deheinen herren alsô guot  
 der uns tuo daꝯ er uns tuot.'

Sî sprâchen 'tochter, dû hâst wâr.  
 nû frumet uns leider niht ein hâr 500  
 unser riuwe und dîn klage:  
 liebeꝯ kint, dâ von gedage.  
 eꝯ ist uns alsô leit sô dir.  
 leider nû enmuge wir  
 ime ze keinen staten komen. 505  
 got der hât in uns benomen:  
 het eꝯ iemen anders getân,  
 der müese unsern fluoch hân.'

Alsus gesweigeteten sî sî dô.  
 die naht beleip sî unfrô 510  
 und morne allen den tac.  
 swes iemen anders pflac,  
 diz enkam von ir herzen nie  
 unz man des andern nahtes gie  
 slâfen nâch gewonheit. 515  
 dô sî sich hete geleit  
 an ir alte bettestat,  
 sî bereite aber ein bat  
 mit weinenden ougen:  
 wan sî truoc tougen 520  
 nâhe in ir gemüete

die aller meisten güete  
 die ich von kinde ie vernam.  
 welch kint getete ouch ie alsam?  
 des einen sî sich gar verwac, 525  
 gelebete sî morne den tac,  
 daꝛ sî benamen ir leben  
 umbe ir herren wolte geben.

Von dem gedanke wart sî dô  
 vil ringes muotes unde frô, 530  
 und hete deheine sorge mê,  
 wan ein vorhte diu tete ir wê,  
 sô sîꝛ ir herren sagte,  
 daꝛ er dar an verzagte,  
 und swenne sîꝛ in allen drin 535  
 getæte kunt, daꝛ sî an in  
 der gehenge niht enfunde  
 daꝛ mans ir iht gunde.

Des wart sô grôꝛ ir ungehabe  
 daꝛ ir vater dar abe 540  
 unde ir muoter wart erwahrt  
 als ouch an der vordern naht.  
 sî rihten sich ûf zuo ir

und sprâchen 'sich, waꝛ wirret dir?  
 dû bist vil alwære 545  
 daꝛ dû dich sô manege swære  
 von solher klage hâst an genomen  
 der niemen mac zeim ende komen.  
 war umbe lâstu uns niht slâfen?'  
 sus begunden sî sî strâfen. 550

waꝛ ir diu klage töhte,  
 die niemen doch enmöhte



verenden noch gebüezen?  
 sus wänden sî die süezen  
 gesweigen an der selben stunt: 555  
 dô was ir wille in vil unkunt.

Sus antwurte in diu maget.  
 'als uns mîn herre hât gesaget,  
 sô mac man in vil wol ernern.  
 zewâre, ir welt mirz danne wern, 560  
 sô bin ich ze der arzenîe guot.  
 ich bin ein maget und hân den muot,  
 ê ich in sihe verderben,  
 ich will ê für in sterben.'

Von dirre rede wurden dô 565  
 trûric unde unfrô  
 beide muoter unde vater.  
 sîne tochter die bater  
 daʒ sî die rede lieze  
 und ir herren gehieze 570  
 daʒ sî geleisten möhte,  
 wand ir diz niht entöhte.

Er sprach 'tochter, dû bist ein kint  
 und dine triuwe die sint  
 ze grôʒ an disen dingen. 575  
 du enmaht es niht für bringen  
 als dû uns hie hât verjehen.  
 dû hât des tôdes niht gesehen.  
 swenn ez dir kumet ûf die frist  
 daʒ des dehein rât ist, 580  
 dû enmüezest sterben,  
 und möhtest dûʒ erwerben,  
 dû lebetest gerner dannoch:

wan dun kœme nie in leider loch.  
 dâ von tuo zuo dinen munt: 585  
 und wirstû für dise stunt  
 der rede iemer mêre lût,  
 eꝯ gât dir ûf dine hût.'

Alsus sô wânde er sî dô  
 bêdiu mit bete und mit drô 590  
 gesweigen: dô enmohter.  
 sus antwurt ime sîn tohter.

'Vater mîn, swie tump ich sî,  
 mir wonet iedoch diu witze bi  
 daꝯ ich von sage wol die nôt 595  
 erkenne daꝯ des libes tôt  
 ist starc unde strenge.

swer ouch danne die lenge  
 mit arbeiten leben sol,  
 dem ist iedoch niht ze wol. 600  
 wan swenne er hie geringet  
 und ûf sîn alter bringet

den lîp mit michelre nôt,  
 sô muoꝯ er liden doch den tôt.  
 ist ime diu sêle danne verlorn, 605  
 sô wære er beꝯger ungeborn.

eꝯ ist mir komen ûf daꝯ zil,  
 des ich got iemer loben wil,  
 daꝯ ich den jungen lîp mac geben  
 umbe daꝯ êwige leben. 610

nû sult ir mirꝯ niht leiden.  
 ich wil mir unde iu beiden  
 vil harte wol mite varn.  
 ich mag iuch eine wol bewarn

vor schaden und vor leide, 615  
 als ich iu nû bescheide.  
 ir hânt êre unde guot:  
 daz meinet mînes herren muot,  
 wan er iu leit nie gesprach  
 und ouch daz guot nie abe gebrach. 620  
 die wîle daz er leben sol  
 sô stêt iuwer sache wol:  
 und lâge wir den sterben,  
 sô müezen wir verderben.  
 den will ich uns fristen 625  
 mit alsô schœnen listen  
 dâ mite wir alle sîn genesen.  
 nû gunnet mirs, wan eꝯ muoꝯ wesen.  
 Diu muoter weinende sprach,  
 dô sî der tochter ernst ersach, 630  
 .‘gedenke, tochter, liebeꝯ kint,  
 wie grôꝯ die arbeite sint  
 die ich durch dich erliten hân,  
 und lâ mich beꝯgern lôn enpfân  
 dan ich dich hœre sprechen. 635  
 dû wilt mîn herze brechen.  
 senfte mir der rede ein teil.  
 jâ wiltû alleꝯ din heil  
 an uns verwürken wider got.  
 wan gedenkest dû an sîn gebot? 640  
 jâ gebôt er unde bater  
 daz man muoter unde vater  
 minne und êre biete,  
 und geheizet daz ze miete  
 daz der sêle rât werde 645

und lanclîp ûf der erde.  
 dû gihst dû wellest dîn leben  
 umb unser beider fröude geben:  
 dû wilt zewâre uns beiden  
 daꝥ leben vaste leiden. 650  
 daꝥ dîn vater unde ich  
 gerne leben, daꝥ ist durch dich.  
 waꝥ solte uns lîp unde guot, a  
 waꝥ solte uns werltlich muot, b  
 swenne wir dîn enbæren? c  
 dune . . . . . d  
 jâ soltû, liebiu tohter mîn,  
 unser beider fröude sîn,  
 gar unsers lîbes wünne, 655  
 ein bluome in dîme künne,  
 unsers alters ein stap.  
 und lâstû uns über din grap  
 gestên von dînen schulden,  
 dû muost von gotes hulden 660  
 iemer sîn gescheiden:  
 daꝥ koufest an uns beiden.'  
 wiltu uns tohter wesen guot, a  
 sô soltû rede und den muot b  
 durch unsers herren hulde lân, c  
 die ich von dir vernomen hân. d  
 Si sprach 'muoter, ich getrûwe dir  
 und mînem vater her ze mir  
 aller der genâden wol 665  
 der vater unde muoter sol  
 leisten ir kinde,  
 als ich eꝥ wol bevinde

an iu allertegelich.  
 von iuvern gnâden hân ich 670  
 die sêle und einen schœnen lip.  
 mich lobet man unde wîp,  
 und alle die mich sehende sint,  
 sprechent ich sî daꝗ schœnste kint  
 daꝗ sî zir lebene haben gesehen. 675  
 wem solt ich der genâden jehen  
 niuwan iu zwein nâch gote?  
 des sol ich ze iuweru gebote  
 iemer vil gerne stân:  
 wie michel reht ich des hân! 680  
 muoter, sæligeꝗ wîp,  
 sît ich nû sêle unde lip  
 von iuvern genâden hân,  
 sô lântꝗ an iuvern hulden stân  
 daꝗ ich ouch die beide 685  
 von dem tiuvel scheide  
 und mich gote müeꝗe geben.  
 jâ ist dirre werlte leben  
 niuwan der sêle verlust.  
 ouch hât mich werltlich gelust 690  
 unz her hoch niht berüeret,  
 der hin zer helle füeret.  
 nû wil ich gote genâde sagen  
 daꝗ er in mînen jungen tagen  
 mir die sinne hât gegeben 695  
 daꝗ ich ûf diz bræde leben  
 ahte harte kleine.  
 ich wil mich alsus reine  
 antwûrten in gotes gewalt.

ich fürhte, solt ich werden alt, 700  
 daꝛ mich der werlte süeꝛe  
 zuhte under füeꝛe,  
 als sî vil manegen hât gezogen  
 den ouch ir süeꝛe hat betrogen:  
 sô würde ich lîhte gote entsaget. 705  
 gote müeꝛe eꝝ sîn geklaget  
 daꝛ ich unꝛ morne leben sol.  
 mir behaget diu werlt niht sô wol.  
 ir meiste liep ist herzeleit  
 (daꝛ sî iu für wâr geseit), 710  
 ir süeꝛer lôn ein bitter nôꝛ,  
 ir lancelben ein gæher tôꝛ.  
 wir hân niht gewisses mê  
 wan hiute wol und morne wê  
 und ie ze jungest der tôꝛ. 715  
 daꝛ ist ein jæmerlichiu nôꝛ.  
 eꝝ enschirmet geburt noch guot,  
 schœne, sterke, hôher muot,  
 eꝝ enfrumt tugent noch êre  
 für den tôꝛ niht mêre 720  
 dann ungeburt und untugent.  
 unser leben und unser jugent  
 ist ein nebel unde ein stoup,  
 unser stæte bibent als ein loup.  
 er ist ein vil verschaffen gouch 725  
 der gerne in sich vaꝛꝛt den rouch,  
 eꝝ sî wip oder man,  
 der diz niht wol bedenken kan  
 und ouch der werlt nâch folgende ist.  
 wan uns ist über den fûlen mist 730

der pfeller hie gespreitet :  
 swen nû der blic verleitet,  
 der ist zuo der helle geborn  
 unde enhât niht mê verlorn  
 wan beidiu sêle unde lîp. 735  
 nu gedenkent, sæligez wîp,  
 müeterlîcher triuwe  
 und senftent iuwer riuwe  
 die ir dâ habent umbe mich :  
 so bedenket ouch der vater sich. 740  
 ich weiẒ wol daẒ er mir heiles gan.  
 er ist ein alsô biderber man  
 daẒ er erkennet wol daẒ ir  
 unlange doch mit mir  
 iuwer fröude mügent hân, 745  
 ob ich joch lebende bestân.  
 belîbe ich âne man bî iu  
 zwei jâr oder driu,  
 sô ist mîn herre lîhte tôt,  
 und kument in sô grôze nôt 750  
 vil lîhte von armuot  
 daẒ ir mir alsolheẒ guot  
 zeinem man niht mugent geben,  
 ich enmüege also swache leben  
 daẒ ich iu lieber wære tôt. 755  
 nu verswîge wir aber der nôt,  
 daẒ uns niht enwerre  
 und uns mîn lieber herre  
 were und alsô lange lebe  
 unz daẒ man mich zeim manne gebe 760  
 der rîche sî unde wert :

sô ist geschehen des ir dâ gert  
 und wænent mir sî wol geschehen.  
 anders hât mir mîn muot verjehen.  
 wirt er mir lieb, daḡ ist ein nôt: 765  
 wirt er mir leit, daḡ ist der tôt.  
 wan sô hân ich iemer leit  
 und bin mit ganzer arbeit  
 gescheiden von gemache  
 mit maneger hande sache 770  
 diu den wîben wirret  
 und sî ze fröuden irret.  
 nû setzt mich in den vollen rât  
 der dâ niemer zergât.  
 mîn gert ein frîer bûman 775  
 dem ich wol mînes libes gan.  
 zwære dem sult ir mich geben,  
 sô ist geschaffet wol mîn leben.  
 im gêt sîn pfluoc harte wol,  
 sîn hof ist alles râtes vol, 780  
 da enstirbet ros noch daḡ rint,  
 da enmüent diu weinenden kint,  
 da enist ze heiz noch ze kalt,  
 dâ wirt von jâren niemen alt,  
 der alte wirt junger, 785  
 da enist durst noch hunger,  
 da enist deheiner slahte leit,  
 da ist ganziu fröude ân arbeit.  
 ze dem wil ich mich ziehen  
 und solhen bû fliehen 790  
 den daḡ fiur und der hagel sleht  
 und der wâc abe tweht,



mit dem man ringet unde ic ranc.  
 swaz man daꝯ jâr alse lanc  
 dar ûf gearbeiten mac, 795  
 daꝯ verliuset schiere ein halber tac.  
 den bû den wil ich lâgen:  
 er sî von mir verwâgen.  
 ir minnent mich: deist billich.  
 nû sihe ich gerne daꝯ mich 800  
 iuwer minne iht unminne.  
 ob ir iuch rehter sinne  
 an mir verstân kunnent  
 und ob ir mir gunnent  
 beide guotes unde êren, 805  
 sô lâget mich kêren  
 zu unserm herren Jêsû Krist,  
 des gnâde alsô stæte ist  
 daꝯ sî niemer zergât,  
 unde ouch zuo mir armen hât 810  
 alsô grôꝥe minne  
 als zeiner küniginne.  
 ich sol von mînen schulden  
 ûꝯ iuwers hulden  
 niemer komen, wil eꝯ got. 815  
 eꝯ ist gewisse sîn gebot  
 daꝯ ich iu sî undertân,  
 wan ich den lîp von iu hân:  
 daꝯ leist ich âne riuwe.  
 ouch sol ich mîne triuwe 820  
 an mir selber niht brechen.  
 ich hôrte ie daꝯ sprechen,  
 swer den andern frôuwet sô

daꝯ er selbe wirt unfrô,  
 und swer den andern krœnet 825  
 und sich selben hœnet,  
 der triuwen sî ouch ze vil.  
 wie gerne ich iu des volgen wil  
 daꝯ ich iu triuwe leiste,  
 mir selber doch die meiste. 830  
 welt ir mir wenden mîn heil,  
 so lâꝯ ich iuch ein teil  
 ê nâch mir geweinen,  
 ich enwelle mir erscheinen  
 wes ich mir selber schuldic bin. 835  
 ich wil iemer dâ hin  
 da ich volle fröude vinde.  
 ir hânt doch mê kinde:  
 diu lânt iuwer fröude sîn  
 und getrœstent ir iuch mîn. 840  
 wan mir mac daꝯ nieman erwern  
 zwâre, ich enwelle ernern  
 mînen herren unde mich.  
 muoter, jâ hôrte ich dich  
 klagen unde sprechen ê, 845  
 eꝯ tæte dîme herzen wê,  
 soltest dû ob mîme grabe stân.  
 des wirst dû harte wol erlân:  
 dû stâst ob mîme grabe niht.  
 wan dâ mir der tôt geschiht, 850  
 daꝯ enlât dich niemen sehen:  
 eꝯ sol ze Sâlerne geschehen.  
 dâ sol uns viere der tôt a  
 læsen von aller slahte nôt. b

des tôdes des genese wir,  
und ich doch verre baꝗ dan ir.'

Dô sî daꝗ kint dô sahen 855  
ze dem tôde sô gâhen,

und eꝗ sô wislîchen sprach  
unde menschlich reht zerbrach,  
si begunden ahten under in  
daꝗ die wisheit und den sin 860

niemer erzeigen kunde  
dehein zunge in kindes munde.  
si jâhen daꝗ der heilig geist  
der rede wære ir volleist, 865  
der ouch sante Niklauses pflac

dô er in der wagen lac  
und in die wisheit lêrte  
daꝗ er ze gote kêrte  
sîn kintlîch gemüete:  
und bedâhten sich in ir güete 870

daꝗ si niht enwolden  
si wenden noch ensolden  
des sî sich hete an genomen:  
der wille sî ir von gote komen.  
von jâmer erkalte in der lip, 875

dô der meier und sîn wip  
an dem bette sâzen  
und vil gar vergâzen.  
durch des kindes minne  
der zungen und der sinne 880

sâ ze der selben stunde.  
ir enwederꝗ enkunde  
einic wort gesprechen.

daꝥ gegihte begunde brechen  
 die muoter von leide. 885  
 sus gesâgen sî beide  
 riuwic unde unfrô  
 unz sî sich bedâhten dô  
 waꝥ in ir trûren tôhte:  
 so man ir doch nith enmôhte 890  
 benemen ir willen unde ir muot,  
 so enwære in niht alsô guot  
 sô daꝥ sî irs wol gunden,  
 wan sî doch niht enkunden  
 ir niemer werden âne baꝥ; 895  
 enpfingen sî der rede haꝥ,  
 eꝥ môhte in umbe ir herren  
 vil harte wol gewerren,  
 und verveingen anders niht dâ mite.  
 mit vil willeclîchem site 900  
 sprâchen sî beide dô  
 daꝥ sî der rede wæren frô.  
 Des fröute sich diu reine maget.  
 dô eꝥ vil kûme was getaget  
 dô gie sî dâ ir herre slief. 905  
 sîn trûtgemahele ime rief,  
 sî sprach 'herre, slafent ir?'  
 'nein ich, gemahele, sage mir,  
 wie bistû hiute alsô fruo?'  
 'herre, dâ twinget mich derzuo 910  
 der jâmer iuwerr siecheit.'  
 er sprach 'gemahel, daꝥ ist dir leit:  
 daꝥ erzeigest du an mir wol,  
 als eꝥ dir got vergelten sol.

- nune mag es dehein rât sîn.' 915  
 'entriuwen, lieber herre mîn,  
 iuwer wirt vil guot rât.  
 sît eꝯ alsus umbe iuch stât  
 daꝯ man iu gehelfen mac,  
 ichn gesûme iuch niemer tac. 920  
 herre, ir hânt uns doch gesaget,  
 ob ir hetent eine maget  
 diu gerne den tôt durch iuch lite,  
 dâ soltent ir genesen mite.  
 diu wil ich weiꝯgot selbe sîn: 925  
 iwer leben ist nützer dan daꝯ mîn.'
- Dô gnâdete ir der herre  
 des willen harte verre,  
 und ervolleten im diu ougen  
 von jâmer alsô tougen. 930  
 er sprach 'gemahel, jâ ist der tôt  
 iedoch niht ein senftiu nôt,  
 als dû dir lihte hâst gedâht.  
 dû hâst mich des wol innen brâht,  
 möhtestû, dû hülfest mir. 935  
 des genüeget mich wol von dir.  
 ich erkenne dînen süezen muot:  
 dîn wille ist reine unde guot.  
 ichn sol ouch niht mê von dir gern.  
 dû maht mich des niht wol gewern 940  
 daꝯ dû dâ gesprochen hâst.  
 die triuwe die du an mir begâst,  
 die sol dir vergelten got.  
 ditz wære der lantliute spot,  
 swaꝯ ich mich für disc stunde 945

arzenien underwunde,  
 und mich doch nicht vervienge  
 wan als eꝛ doch ergienge.  
 gemahede, dū tuost als diu kint  
 diu dā gæhes muotes sint: 950  
 swaꝛ den kumet in den muot,  
 eꝛ sī übel oder guot,  
 dar zuo ist in allen gâch,  
 und geriuwet sī sêre dar nâch.  
 gemahede, alsô tuost ouch dū. 955  
 der rede ist dir ze muote nû:  
 der die von dir nemen wolte,  
 sô manꝛ danne enden solte,  
 so geriuweꝛ dich vil lihte doch.<sup>7</sup>  
 und daꝛ sī sich ein teil noch 960  
 baꝛ bedæhte, des bater.  
 er sprach 'dīn muoter und dīn vater  
 die ennugen dīn niht wol enbern.  
 ich sol ouch niht ir leides gern  
 die mir ie gnâde tâten. 965  
 swaꝛ sī dir beide râten,  
 liebe gemahede, daꝛ tuo.'  
 hie mite lachete er dar zuo,  
 wan er lützel sich versach  
 daꝛ doch sider dô geschach. 970  
 Sus sprach er zuo der guoter.  
 der vater und diu muoter  
 sprâchen 'lieber herre,  
 ir hânt uns vil verre  
 geliebet und geêret: 975  
 daꝛ enwære niht wol bekêret,

wir engültenz iu mit guote.  
 unser tohter ist ze muote  
 daꝛ sî den tôt durch iuch dol:  
 des gunne wir ir harte wol. 980  
 eꝛ ist hiute der dritte tac  
 daꝛ sî uns alleꝛ ane lac  
 daꝛ wir ir sîn gunden:  
 nû hât sîꝛ an uns funden.  
 nû lâꝛe iuch got mit ir genesen: 985  
 wir wellen ir durch iuch entwesen.'

Do im sîn gemahеле dô bôt  
 für sînen siechtuom ir tôt  
 und man ir ernest ersach,  
 dô wart dô michel ungemach 990  
 und jæmerlich gebærde.  
 manc mislîchiu beswærde  
 huop sich dô under in,  
 zwischen dem herren unde in drin.  
 ir vater unde ir muoter die 995  
 erhuoben michel weinen hie:  
 des weinens tet in michel nôt  
 umb ir vil lieben kindes tôt.  
 nu begunde ouch der herre  
 gedenken alsô verre 1000  
 an des kindes triuwe,  
 und begreif in ouch ein riuwe,  
 daꝛ er sêre weinen began,  
 und zwîvelte vaste dran  
 weder eꝛ beꝛꝛer getân 1005  
 möhte sin oder verlân.  
 von vorhten weinte ouch diu maget:

sî wânde er wære dran verzaget.  
sus wârens alle unfrô.

sî gerten keines dankes dô. 1010

Ze jungest dô bedâhte sich  
ir herre, der arme Heinrich,  
und begunde sagen in  
grôze gnâde allen drin

der triuwen und des guotes 1015

(diu maget wart rîches muotes  
daꝯ ers gevolgete gerne),  
und bereite sich ze Sâlerne  
sô er schiereste mohte.

swaꝯ ouch der megede tohte, 1020

daꝯ wart vil schiere bereit:  
schœniu pfert und rîchiu kleit,  
diu sî getruoc nie vor der zit:  
hermîn unde samît,

den besten zobel den man vant, 1025

daꝯ was der megede gewant.

Nû wer möhte volgesagen  
die herzeriuwe und daꝯ klagen,  
der muoter grimmigeꝯ leit  
und ouch des vater arbeit?

eꝯ wære wol under in beiden 1030

ein jâmerlicheꝯ scheiden,  
dô sî ir liebeꝯ kint von in  
gefrunten sô gesundeꝯ hin

niemer mê ze sehenne in den tôt, 1035

wan daꝯ in senftet ir nôt

diu reine gotes güete,

von der doch daꝯ gemüete



ouch dem jungen kinde quam  
 daꝛ eꝝ den tôt gerne nam. 1040

eꝝ was âne ir rât komen:  
 dâ von wart von ir herzen genomen  
 alliu klage und swære,  
 wan eꝝ anders wunder wære  
 daꝛ in ir herze niht zerbrach. 1045

ze liebe wart ir ungemach,  
 daꝛ sî dar nâch deheine nôt  
 lîten umbe ir Kindes tôt.

Sus fuor gegen Sâlerne  
 frœlich unde gerne 1050

diu maget mit ir herren.  
 waꝛ möhte ir nû gewerren,  
 wan daꝛ der wec sô verre was,  
 daꝛ sî sô lange genas?  
 und do er sî vollebrâhte 1055

hin als er gedâhte  
 dâ er sinen meister vant,  
 dô wart ime zehant  
 vil frœlichen gesaget,

er hete brâht eine maget 1060  
 die er in gewinnen hieꝛ:  
 dar zuo er in sî sehen lieꝛ.

Daꝛ dûhte in ungelouplich:  
 er sprach 'kint, weder hâstû dich  
 diss willen selbe bedâht? 1065

od bistû ûf die rede brâht  
 von bete od dînes herren drô?'  
 diu maget antwurt im alsô,  
 daꝛ sî die selben ræte

- von ir selber herzen tæte. 1070  
 Des nam in michel wunder,  
 und fuorte sî besunder  
 und beswuor sî vil verre  
 ob ir iht ir herre  
 die rede hete ûz erdrôt. 1075  
 er sprach 'kint dir ist nôt  
 daꝗ dû dich berâtest baꝗ,  
 und sage dir rehte umbe waꝗ.  
 ob dû den tôt liden muost  
 und daꝗ niht vil gerne tuost, 1080  
 sô ist dîn junger lîp tôt,  
 und frumet uns leider niht ein brôt.  
 nu enhil mich dînes willen niht.  
 ich sage dir wie dir geschiht.  
 ich ziuhe dich ûz rehte blôz, 1085  
 und wirt dîn schame harte grôz  
 die dû von schulden danne hâst  
 unde nacket vor mir stâst.  
 ich binde dir bein und arme :  
 ob dich dîn lîp erbarme, 1090  
 so bedenke disen smerzen :  
 ich snîde dich zem herzen  
 und brich eꝗ lebende ûz dir.  
 frôuwelin, nû sage mir  
 wie dîn muot dar umbe stê. 1095  
 eꝗn geschach nie kinde alsô wê,  
 als dir muoꝗ von mir geschehen.  
 daꝗ ich eꝗ tun sol unde sehen,  
 dâ hân ich michel angest zuo :  
 nu gedenke selbe ouch dar zuo. 1100

geriuwet eꝝ dich eins hâres breit,  
 sô hân ich mîn arbeit  
 unde dû den lîp verlorn.'  
 vil tiure wart sî aber besworn,  
 sin erkante sich vil stæte, 1105  
 daꝝ sî sichs abe tæte.

Diu maget lachende sprach,  
 wan sî sich des wol versach,  
 ir hülfe des tages der tôt  
 ûzer werltlicher nôt, 1110  
 'got lône iu, lieber herre,  
 daꝝ ir mir alsô verre  
 hânt die wârheit gesaget.  
 entriuwen ich bin ein teil verzaget:  
 mir ist ein zwîvel beschehen. 1115  
 ich wil iu rehte bejehen  
 wie der zwîvel ist getân  
 den ich nû gewonnen hân.  
 ich fürhte daꝝ unser arbeit  
 gar von iuwer zageheit 1120  
 under wegen belibe.  
 iuwer rede gezæme eim wibe.  
 ir sint eines hasen genôꝝ.  
 iuwer angst ist ein teil ze grôꝝ  
 dar umbe daꝝ ich sterben sol. 1125  
 dêswâr ir handelnt eꝝ niht wol  
 mit iuwer grôꝝen meisterschaft.  
 ich bin ein wîp und hân die kraft:  
 geturrent ir mich snîden,  
 ich getar eꝝ wol erlîden. 1130  
 die engestliche arbeit

die ir mir vor hânt geseit,  
 die hân ich wol ân iuch vernomen.  
 zwâr ich enwære her niht komen,  
 wan daꝥ ich mich weste 1135  
 des muotes alsô veste  
 daꝥ ich eꝥ wol mac dulden.  
 mir ist bî iuvern hulden  
 diu bræde varwe gar benomen  
 und ein muot alsô vester komen 1140  
 daꝥ ich als engestliche stân  
 als ich ze tanze süle gân:  
 wan dehein nôt sô grôꝥ ist  
 diu sich in eines tages frist  
 an mîme libe geenden mac, 1145  
 mich endunke daꝥ der eine tac  
 genuoc tiure sî gegeben  
 umbe daꝥ êwige leben  
 daꝥ dâ niemer zergât.  
 iu enmac, als mîn muot stât, 1150  
 an mir niht gewerren.  
 getrûwent ir mînem herren.  
 sînen gesunt wider geben  
 und mir daꝥ êwige leben,  
 durch got daꝥ tuont enzît: 1155  
 lânt sehen welch meister ir sît.  
 mich reizet vaste dar zuo.  
 ich weiꝥ wol durch wen ich eꝥ tuo:  
 in des namen eꝥ geschehen sol.  
 der erkennet dienst harte wol 1160  
 und lât sîn ungelônnet niht.  
 ich weiꝥ wol daꝥ er selbe giht,

swer grôzen dienst leiste,  
 des lôn sî ouch der meiste.  
 dâ von sô sol ich disen tôt 1165  
 hân für eine süeze nôt  
 nâch sus gewissem lône.  
 lieg ich die himelkrône,  
 sô het ich alwæren sin,  
 wand ich doch lihtes künnes bin.' 1170

Nu vernam er daz sî wære  
 genuog unwandelbære,  
 und fuorte sî wider dan  
 hin zuo dem siechen man  
 und sprach zuo ir herren 1175  
 'uns kan daz niht gewerren,  
 iuwer maget ensî vollen guot.  
 nû hânt frælichen muot:  
 ich mache iuch schiere gesunt.'  
 hin fuorte er sî zestunt 1180  
 in sîn heimlich gemach,  
 da es ir herre niht ensach,  
 und beslôg im vor die tür  
 und warf einen rigel für:  
 er enwolte in niht sehen lân 1185  
 wie ir ende solte ergân.

In einer kemenâten,  
 die er vil wol berâten  
 mit sîner arzenie vant 1190  
 er hiez die maget alzchant  
 abe ziehen diu kleit.  
 des was sî frô und gemeit:  
 sî zarte diu kleider in der nât.

schiere stuont sî âne wât  
 und wart nacket unde blôz: 1195  
 sî schamte sich niht eins hâres grôz.

Dô sî der meister ane sach,  
 in sime herzen er des jach  
 daꝯ schœner créatiure  
 al der werlte wære tiure. 1200

gar sêre erbarmte sî in,  
 daꝯ im daꝯ herze und der sin  
 vil nâch was daran verzaget.  
 nû ersach diu guote maget  
 einen hôhen tisch dâ stân: 1205

dâ hieꝯ sî der meister ûf gân.  
 dar ûf er sî vil vaste bant,  
 und begunde nemen in die hant  
 ein scharpfeꝯ meꝯer daꝯ dâ lac,  
 des er ze solhen dingen pflac. 1210

eꝯ was lang unde breit,  
 wan daꝯ eꝯ sô wol niht ensneit  
 als im wære liep gewesen  
 dô sî niht solte genesen,  
 dô erbarmete in ir nôt. 1215

und wolte ir sanfte tuon den tût.

Nû lac dâ bî in ein  
 harte guot wetzestein.  
 da begunde erꝯ ane strîchen  
 harte müeꝯeclîchen, 1220  
 da bî wetzen. daꝯ erhôrte,  
 der ir fröude stôrte,  
 der arme Heinrich hin für  
 dâ er stuont vor der tür,

und erbarmte in vil sêre 1225  
 daꝛ er sî niemer mêre  
 lebende solte gesehen.

nu begunde er suochen unde spehen,  
 unze daꝛ er durch die want  
 ein loch gânde vant, 1230  
 und ersach sî durch die schrunden  
 naked und gebunden.

Ir lîp der was vil minneclîch.  
 nú sach er sî an unde sich,  
 und gewan einen niuwen muot. 1235

in dûhte dô daꝛ niht guot  
 des er ê gedâht hâte,  
 und verkêrte vil gedrâte  
 sîn alteꝛ gemüete  
 in eine niuwe güete. 1240

*9/12* Nú er sî also schœne sach,  
 wider sich selben er dô sprach  
 ‘dû hâst einen tumben gedanc,  
 daꝛ dû sunder sînen danc  
 gerst ze lebenne einen tac 1245  
 wider den niemen niht enmac.

du enweist ouch rehte wag dû tuost,  
 sît dû benamen sterben muost,  
 daꝛ dû diz lesterlîche leben  
 daꝛ dir got hât gegeben 1250  
 niht vil willeclîchen treist

unde ouch dar zuo enweist  
 ob dich diss kindes tôt ernert.  
 swag dir got hât beschert,  
 daꝛ lâ dir alleꝛ geschehen. 1255

ich enwil diss Kindes tôht niht sehen.'

Des bewag er sich zehant

und begunde bôzen an die want:

er hiez sich lâzen dar in.

der meister sprach 'ich enbin 1260

nû niht müezic dar zuo

daꝗ ich iu iht ûf tuo.'

'nein, herre meister, gesprechent mich.'

'herre, sprach er, jâ enmac ich,

beitent unz daꝗ ditz ergê.' 1265

'nein, herre meister, gesprecht mich ê.'

'nû sagent mirꝗ her durch die want.'

'jâ ist eꝗ niht alsô gewant.'

Zehant dô liez er in dar in.

dô gie der arme Heinrich hin 1270

dâ er die maget gebunden sach.

zuo dem meister er dô sprach

'ditz kint ist alsô wûnneclich:

zwâre jâ enmac ich

sinen tôht niht gesehen. 1275

gotes wille müeze an mir geschehen:

wir suln sî wider ûf lân.

als ich mit iu gedinget hân,

daꝗ silber daꝗ wil ich iu geben.

ir sult die maget lazen leben.' 1280

Dô diu maget rehte ersach

daꝗ ir ze sterbenne niht geschach,

dâ was ir muot beswæret mite.

sî brach ir zuht unde ir site:

ze grimme roufte sî sich: 1285

ir gebærde wart sô jâmerlich



daꝯ sî niemen hete gesehen,  
im wære ze weinene geschehen.

Vil bitterlîchen sî schrê  
'wê mir vil armen unde owê! 1290

wie sol eꝯ mir nû ergân,  
muoꝯ ich alsus verlorn hân  
die rîchen himelkrône?  
diu wære mir ze lône  
gegeben umbe dise nôt. 1295

nû bin ich alrêst tôt.  
owê, gewaltiger Krist,  
waꝯ êren uns benomen ist,  
mînem herren unde mir!

nu enbirt er und ich enbir 1300  
der êren der uns was gedâht.  
ob diz wære vollebrâht  
sô wære ime der lîp genesen,  
und müeste ich iemer sælic wesen.'

Sus bat si gnuoc umb den tôt. 1305  
dô wart ir nie dernâch sô nôt,  
sî verlûre gar ir bete.

dô niemen durch sî dô niht tete,  
dô huop sî an ein schelten.  
sî sprach 'ich muoꝯ engelten 1310  
mînes herren zageheit.

mir hânt die liute misseseit:  
daꝯ hân ich selbe wol ersehen.  
ich hôrte ie die liute jehen,  
ir wærent biderbe unde guot 1315  
und hetent vesten mannes muot:  
sô helfe mir got, sî hânt gelogen.

diu werlt was ie an iu betrogen :  
 ir wârent ie al iuwer tage  
 und sint ouch noch ein werltzage. 1320  
 des nim ich wol dâ bî war :  
 daꝯ ich doch lîden getar,  
 daꝯn turrent ir niht dulden.  
 herre, von welhen schulden  
 erschrâkent ir dô man mich bant? 1325  
 eꝯ was doch ein dickiu want  
 enzwischen iu unde mir.  
 herre mîn, geturrent ir  
 einen frömden tôt niht vertragen?  
 ich wil iu geheizen unde sagen 1330  
 daꝯ iu niemen niht entuot,  
 und ist iu nütze unde guot.'

Swie vil sî flüeche unde bete  
 unde ouch scheltens getete,  
 daꝯ enmohte ir niht frum wesen : 1335  
 sî muoste iedoch genesen.  
 swaꝯ dô scheltens ergie,  
 der arme Heinrich eꝯ enpfie  
 als ein frumer ritter sol,  
 tugentlichen unde wol, 1340  
 dem schœner zühte niht gebrast.  
 und dô der gnâdelose gast  
 sine maget wider kleite  
 und den arzât bereite  
 als er gedinget hâte, 1345  
 dô fuor er gedrâte  
 wider heim ze lande.  
 swie wol er dô erkande

daꝗ er dâ heime funde  
 mit gemeinem munde 1350  
 niuwan laster unde spot,  
 daꝗ lieꝗ er liuterlich an got.

Nû hete sich diu guote magt  
 sô verweinet und verklagt,  
 vil nâhe hin unz an den tôt. 1355

do erkande ir triuwe unde ir nôt  
 cordis spéculâtor,  
 vor dem deheines herzen tor  
 fürnames niht beslogzen ist.

sît er durch sînen süezen list 1360

an in beiden des geruochte  
 daꝗ er sî versuochte  
 reht alsô volleclîchen  
 sam Jôben den rîchen,  
 do erzeigte der heilige Krist 1365

wie liep im triuwe und erbernde ist,  
 und schiet sî dô beide  
 von allem ir leide  
 und machete in dô zestunt  
 reine unde wol gesunt. 1370

Alsus bezꝗerte sich  
 der guote herre Heinrich  
 daꝗ er ûf sînem wege  
 von unsers herren gotes pflege  
 harte schœne worden was, 1375

daꝗ er vil gar genas  
 und was als vor zweinzic jâren.  
 dô si sus erfrôuwet wâren,  
 do enbôt erꝗ heim ze lande

- den die er erkande 1380  
 der sælden und der güete  
 daʒ sî in ir gemüete  
 sîns gelückes wæren frô.  
 von schulden muosten si dô  
 von den genâden fröude hân 1385  
 die got hâte an ime getân  
 Sîne friunt die besten  
 die sîne kunft westen,  
 die riten unde giengen  
 durch daʒ sî in enpfiegen 1390  
 gegen im wol drîe tage.  
 si engeloubten niemens sage  
 wan ir selber ougen.  
 sî kurn diu gotes tougen  
 an sîme schœnen libe. 1395  
 dem meier und sînem wibe  
 den mac man wol gelouben,  
 man welle sî rehtes rouben,  
 daʒ sî dâ heime niht beliben.  
 sî ist iemer ungeschriben, 1400  
 diu fröude die sî hâten,  
 wan sî got hete berâten  
 mit lieber ougen weide :  
 die gâben in dô beide  
 ir tohter unde ir herre. 1405  
 eʒ enwart nie fröude merre  
 danne in beiden was geschehen,  
 dô sî hâten gesehen  
 daʒ sî gesunt wâren.  
 si enwesten wie gebâren. 1410

ir gruoz wart spæhe undersniten  
 mit vil seltsænen siten :  
 ir herzeliebe wart alsô grôz  
 daꝛ in daꝛ lachen begôz  
 der regen von den ougen. 1415  
 diu rede ist âne lougen :  
 sî kusten ir tohter munt  
 etewaꝛ mê dan drî stunt.

Do enpfingen sî die Swåbe  
 mit lobelicher gåbe : 1420

daꝛ was ir willeclicher gruoz.  
 got weiꝛ wol, den Swåben muoz \*  
 ieglich biderber man jehen,  
 der sî dâ heime hât gesehen,  
 daꝛ bezꝛers willen niene wart. 1425

als in an sîner heimvart  
 sîn lantliut enphienge,  
 wie eꝝ dar nâch ergienge,  
 waꝛ mag ich dâ von sprechen mê?  
 wan er wart rîcher vil dan ê 1430  
 des guotes und der êren.

daꝛ begunde er alleꝛ kêren  
 stæteclichen hin ze gote,  
 und warte sîme gebote  
 baꝛ danne er ê tæte. 1435  
 des ist sîn êre stæte.

Der meier und diu meierin  
 die heten ouch vil wol umb in  
 verdienet êre unde guot.  
 ouch het er niht sô valschen muot, 1440  
 sî hetenꝛ harte wol bewant.

er gap in ze eigen daꝥ lant,  
 daꝥ breite geriute,  
 die erde unde und die liute,  
 dâ er dâ siecher ûffe lac. 1445

sîner gemaheln er dô pflac.  
 mit guote und mit gemache  
 und mit aller slahte sache  
 als sîner frouwen oder baꝥ:  
 daꝥ reht gebôt ime ouch daꝥ. 1450

Nu begunden im die wîsen  
 râten unde prîsen  
 \* umb êlichen hîrât.

ungesamnet was der rât.  
 er seite in dô sînen muot: 1455

er wolte, diuhte eꝥ sî guot,  
 nâch sînen friunden senden  
 und die rede mit in enden,  
 swar sî ime rieten.

biten unde gebieten 1460

hieꝥ er allenthalben dar  
 die sînes wortes næmen war.

dô er sî alle dar gewan,  
 beide mâge unde man,  
 dô tet er in die rede kunt. 1465

nû sprach ein gemeiner munt.

eꝥ wære reht unde zît.

hie huop sich ein michel strît

an dem râte under in:

dirre riet her, der ander hin, 1470

als ie die liute tâten

dâ sî dâ solten râten.

Do ir rât was sô mislich,  
 dô sprach der arme Heinrich  
 'iu ist allen wol kunt 1475  
 daꝗ ich vor kurzer stunt,  
 was vil ungenæme,  
 den liuten widerzæme.  
 nu enschiuht mich weder man- noch wîp:  
 mir hât gegeben gesunden lîp 1480  
 unsers herren gebot.  
 nû râtet mir alle durch got,  
 von dem ich die genâde hân,  
 die mir got hât getân,  
 daꝗ ich gesunt worden bin, 1485  
 wie ichꝛ verschulde wider in.'

Sî sprachen 'nement einen muot  
 daꝗ im lîp unde guot  
 iemer undertænic sî.'  
 sîn trûtgemahele stuont dâ bî, 1490  
 die er vil gûetlîch ane sach.  
 er umbevienc sî unde sprach  
 'iu ist allen wol gesagt  
 daꝗ ich von dirre guoten magt  
 mînen gesunt wider hân, 1495  
 die ir hie sehent bî mir stân.  
 nû ist sî frî als ich dâ bin:  
 nû ræt mir aller mîn sin  
 daꝗ ich sî ze wîbe neme.  
 got gebe daꝗ eꝗ mir gezeme: 1500  
 sô wil ich sî ze wîbe hân.  
 zwâre, mac daꝗ niht ergân,  
 sô wil ich sterben âne wîp,

wan ich êre unde lip  
 hân von ir schulden. 1505  
 bî unsers herren hulden  
 wil ich iuch biten alle  
 daꝛ eꝝ iu wol gevalle.  
 Nû sprâchens alle geliche,  
 bêde arm und rîche, 1510  
 eꝝ wære ein michel fuoge.  
 dâ wâren pfaffen gnuoge:  
 die gâben si ime ze wibe.  
 nâch süezem lanclîbe  
 do besâzen sî geliche 1515  
 daꝛ êwige rîche.  
 als müeze eꝝ uns allen  
 ze jungest gevallen.  
 der lôn den sî dâ nâmen,  
 des helfe uns got. âmen. 1520



## NOTES.

The Strassburg MS. of the *Arme Heinrich* is cited as *A*, the Heidelberg-Kolocza MSS. as *B* (Heidelberg = *B<sup>a</sup>*, Kolocza = *B<sup>b</sup>*), and the Florian Fragments as *C*.

The MSS. of the poem are variously headed: *Das ist von dem armen Heinriche (A)*; *Ditz ist der arme Heinrich | got mach uns im gelich (B<sup>a</sup>)*; *Ditz ist ein mere rich | von dem armen Heinrich (B<sup>b</sup>)*.

1—28. Cp. the exordium of this poem with that of Iwein, especially ll. 21—30:

Ein riter, der gelêret was  
Unde eꝯ an den buochen las,  
swenne er sine stunde  
niht baꝯ bewenden kunde,  
daꝯ er ouch tihtennes pflac  
(daꝯ man gerne hœren mac,  
dâ kêrt er sinen vlîꝯ an:  
er was genant Hartman  
und was ein Ouwære),  
der tihte ditz mære.

Similarly the close of Gregorius (ll. 3989—4006). Hartmann is fond of repeating himself. Wackernagel suggests a comparison with Cynewulf's Juliana, ll. 718 ff.

1. GELÊRET, 'able to read and write,' accomplishments rare even among the poets of the Mhg. period (see Introd., p. VIII). The word *gelêret* also occurs in Mhg. with the modern signification 'learned' as *ein gelêrtèr schulere*. *Die gelêrten* were the clergy.
5. DIENSTMAN ZE OUWE, 'vassal to the lord of Ouwe.' Heinrich, on the other hand, is described (l. 49) as *herre von Ouwe*, 'lord of Ouwe' (see Introd., p. VII).
6. IM, reflexive. The Mhg. reflexive pronoun of the 3rd person (gen. *sîn*, acc. *sich*) has no form for the dative and employs the ordinary 3rd personal pron. to express this case. In Nhg. the acc. **sich** does service for both acc. and dat.
- 9—10. IHT DES . . . . DÂ MITE, 'anything (of that). . . . with which.'
12. The construction here is *ob er iht von sô gewanten sachen funde*.
13. TÖHTE. *Tügen* may mean either 'to serve' or 'to be becoming.' The latter meaning is perhaps preferable here. A similar ambiguity will be found in l. 330. The subject of *töhte* is to be supplied from *iht* in l. 9.
17. REDE, 'story,' the *mære* of l. 29. The use of *diuten* (l. 16) points to a Latin source for the poem. See Introd., p. XIV.
19. SÏNER ARBEIT, gen., dependent on *lôn* (l. 21).
21. IHT = *nicht*. The negation may be omitted in substantial or final clauses which contain a pronoun or adverb of the group: *ie*, *icman*, *icmer*, *iht* etc. (Paul's Mhd. Grammatik, § 372). *daz . . . iht* is here equivalent to Lat. *ne* in final clauses.
24. BITENDE is the MS. reading, and more usual form, but *bittende* would be more correct (the *tt* origin-

ating in the *tj* of the Ohg. *bitjan*). In Gregorius (l. 3824), Hartmann writes: *das ir bittende wesent*. The use of the pres. part. with the verb *sîn* or *wesen* (as in English) to throw a special emphasis on the particular action denoted by the verb and to draw attention to its continuity, is still frequent in Mhg. although obsolete in Nhg. (cp. ll. 637 and 729).

Tr. 'that he may offer up prayer to God for his (*im*, i. e. the poet's) soul's welfare.'

26--28. 'It is said (*seit* contr. for *saget*) that he who prays on behalf of others is his own intercessor'. BITEN ÜBER. *Umbe* or *vür* is more usual than *über* in this sense. Cp. Hartmann's Gregorius (l. 3402) *swêr umbe den anderen bite*.

31. SWÂBEN, dat. pl. of *Swâp*, a Swabian. *Ze Swâben*, 'amongst the Swabians', 'in Swabia' (Lat. *in Suavis*).

32--33. ENWAS VERGEÛSEN DEHEINER etc. The negative in Mhg. is expressed by the particle *ne* placed immediately before the verb; it is either attached to the verb itself, when it takes the form *en-*, or to the immediately preceding word as an enclitic (*ne*, *-n*). The simple negative is often strengthened by negative pronouns or adverbs as *nicht*, *dchein* (*kein*), *derweder*, *niemer* etc. We meet this same usage of double negatives in old English, and even in some modern English dialects. Cp. Chaucer, Prol., 70: 'He nevere yit no vilonye ne saide' and Prol., 131: 'That no drop ne fell upon hir breste.'

33. *A* has 'Dekene der tugent', which is clearly corrupt. Following *B*, Toischer has suggested:

aller der tugende  
der ein ritter in siner jugende  
ze ganzem lobe haben sol.

35. ZE VOLLEM LOBE, 'in order to obtain the highest praise.'
43. FÜRSTE, the highest nobility in the land, Dukes, Landgraves, etc.
47. SÏN NAME DER WAS, ETC. This pleonastic use of the demonstrative is very frequent in Mhg. poetry. Cp. ll. 100, 110, 149 etc.
56. The primary meaning of *wunsch* is the 'power to do something extraordinary.' This idea is still to be traced in Nhg. **Wünschelrute**, 'divining-rod', **Wünschelhut**, 'wishing-cap.' From the primary meaning arose the secondary one of a 'desire awakened by the sense of power,' 'desire for the highest and best.' Nhg. **Wunsch** (Engl. 'wish') presents this idea in a much weakened form.
66. 'His acts of generosity were guided by a fine sense of justice.'
67. 'He had neither too much nor too little.' Cp. Iwein l. 6881 f.:
- da5 in der tage zuo ir vart  
enweder gebrast noch über wart.
69. ÜBER RÜCKE. *Über* with the acc., cp. Engl. 'over one's shoulder.'
70. DES RÂTES BRÜCKE, 'the bridge of good counsel;' his advice formed a bridge over embarrassments and difficulties.
74. HÜBESCH, antithesis to *törperlich* in l. 51. The phrase *hübesch* (*hövesch*) *unde wîs* occurs frequently in Hartmann. This description of Heinrich has been closely imitated by the poet of Dietrichs Flucht (l. 2333 ff.).
78. In *B* the following two lines occur after l. 78:
- und in der werlte lebete  
in dirre süe5e swebete.

- The probability of their genuineness is supported by the fact that they are in part reproduced by Konrad von Würzburg—one of Hartmann's most persistent plagiarists—in his *Engelhard* (l. 5298).
80. *vür.* *B* reads *über*.
85. 2 Sam. 18, 9.
- 86—88. The metaphor is Biblical. Cp. Job. 19, 9: 'He hath . . . taken the crown from my head.' Ps. 28, 3: 'The crown of pride . . . shall be trodden under feet.' Lam. 5, 16: 'The crown is fallen from our head.'
90. *DIU SCHRIFT*, 'the Scriptures.' Hartmann is in error, however, for the passage which he quotes, does not occur in the Bible. It is to be found in a hymn by Notker the Stammerer, a monk of St. Gallen who lived in the end of the ninth and beginning of the tenth century: *Media vita in morte sumus: quem quærimus adiutorem, nisi te, domine?* etc. Luther's translation of the hymn (*Liederbuch*, II, 44) has made the passage universally known. *Geseit*, contr. for *gesaget*.
100. *MEISTERSCHAFT*, 'the power of asserting oneself.'
101. *MUGE WIR*. In the 1st person plural the final *u* of the verb is frequently elided when the pronoun follows it, (see Paul's *Grammatik* § 155, Note 2).
- 101—104. The image of the burning candle giving light while it is consumed was a favourite one in the Middle Ages. Cp., for example, *Der Winsbecke*, 3:
- Sun, merke wie das kerzen licht  
die wile e5 briuuet, swindet gar.
- Also Freidank's *Bescheidenheit*, 71, 7, and Heinrich von Türlin's *Krone*, 7046 f. The metaphor is probably of Eastern origin.

103. ZEINER ASCHEN = *ze einer aschen*. A reads *eschen*.
106. SEHENT for *sehēt*, 2. pl. Imp. This nasalised form is particularly characteristic of Allemannic writers, as Hartmann, Konrad Fleck, Konrad von Würzburg, etc.
110. UNSER BLUOME DER MUOZ VALLEN. The metaphor is Biblical. Cp. Is. 28, 1. 'whose glorious beauty is a fading flower.'
115. DERST = *der ist*.
119. DIU MISELSUHT, 'leprosy' (from Lat. *misellus*), the usual designation for this disease in classical Mhg. The modern word **Ausatz** first appears in later Mhg. writers, for example, in Hugo von Trimberg's Renner (l. 21419): *die ūzsatz*.
- Originating in Egypt, leprosy seems to have found its way through Greece to Italy. Once in Italy, the extension of Roman conquest facilitated its further distribution, and until the close of the Middle Ages it raged throughout Europe with peculiar virulence. See Grimm's edition of the 'Arme Heinrich' (Berlin, 1815), pp. 160 ff. and Wackernagel's treatise in the Wackernagel-Toischer edition (Basel, 1885), pp. 163 ff.
120. DIE SWEREN GOTES ZUHT. In Mhg. a genitive may stand between the article (or attribute) and its substantive, but only when the substantive in the genitive has a defining or attributive function. Although no longer admissible in Nhg. we have virtually the same construction in compound words, e. g. **das Gotteshaus**.
121. GESACH. The particle *ge-* has usually an intensifying effect, giving the present tense the force of a future, and the perfect that of a pluperfect.
131. 'Became an outcast amidst the dung.' From Job,

2, 8: 'and he sat down among the ashes' which, however, in the Vulgate reads *sedens in sterquilino*. Cp. Winsbecke, 73, 6: *dem miste Jób ze teile wart*.

137. 'His bitter suffering cut him off from (i. e. prevented him from having) Job's patience.'

141. 'when troubles fell upon him'. ZE LIDENNE. The use of the gerund with *ze* is very frequent in Mhg. (cp. the Lat. gerund in oblique cases). Cp. ll. 293 and 1288,

142. 'for his soul's welfare.'

143. SMÂCHEIT *B.* *A* has *swâcheit*.

155—156. This metaphor occurs again in Gregor. I. 2327 f.:

ir vröuden sunne was bedaht  
mit tôtvinsterre naht.

Also Büchlein, 2, 18 f. Cp. Job, 3, 4.

160-163. Cp. Jeremiah 20, 14: 'Cursed be the day wherein I was born,' and Job, 3, 3.

164. EIME, contr. for *eineme*.

175. MUNPASILIERE, Montpellier (Lat. *Mons pessulanus* or *pessularius*). The medical school of Montpellier first rose into prominence in the latter half of the twelfth century.

177. UNTRÔST. A large number of words formed with the prefix *un-* in Mhg. are now obsolete. Cp. (in the present poem), *ungeburt*, *ungehaben*, *unminnen*, etc.

180. SALERNE. The greatest of all the medieval medical schools was at Salerno. Its fame extends back into the tenth century; in 1143 it was incorporated as a university and attracted students from all parts of the world. References to it are to be found in all medieval literature; the fox, for example, in the Beast-saga, goes to Salerno

- to find a remedy for the sick lion, and Tristan (in Gottfried's poem, l. 7334 f.) spreads the report that he has been to Salerno, *durch sines libes genist*. So here, when Heinrich has failed to find relief at Montpellier, he has recourse to the very highest source of medical authority.
181. DURCH GENIST; *durch* is to be taken with *genist* not with *dâ*, 'for healing,' 'in order to obtain relief.'
- 183 f. An elliptical construction not infrequent in Mhg. poetry; for *der beste meister, den er dâ vant, seite*, etc. Cp. l. 1025. *Seite*, contr. for *sagete*.
191. 'whatsoever may be placed before me' i. e. 'whatsoever tax may be laid upon me.'
196. 'with your sickness it is so', 'your sickness is of such a nature', cp. l. 216.
200. See note to l. 32.
204. Conditional, 'unless God be the physician.'
214. UNREWERT for *unerwert* (metathesis). *re* for *er* is frequent in Mhg. after syllables or monosyllabic words ending in a vowel or liquid.
221. DES, gen. after *niht*.
225. ÊRB.ERE. This is the reading of *A. B* has *vriebære* ('marriageable'). The latter has received the support of Burdach, Scherer and Toischer, although the word occurs nowhere else. The principal objection, however, to this, as well as to Wackernagel's reading: *hibære* (also meaning 'marriageable', from *hien*), is that the girl who eventually comes to Heinrich's rescue is at the time only eleven years old.
231. DER MAGET HERZEN BLUOT. The belief in the healing power of human blood in cases of leprosy is as old as the disease itself. See Pliny, N. H. 26,5 :



*Aegypti peculiare hoc malum (leprosy) et cum in reges incidisset, populis funebre: quippe in balineis solia temperabantur humano sanguine ad medicinam eam.* Paracelsus also prescribes as a cure for leprosy *dosis sanguinis humani, semel in mense.* The blood of children and young girls, was believed to be particularly efficacious. (See Grimm, *Der Arme Heinrich*, pp. 172—197; Wackernagel-Toischer's edition, pp. 194—199, and, in particular, Paulus Cassel, 'Die Symbolik des Blutes and der arme Heinrich von Hartmann von Aue,' Berlin, 1882.)

247. ERBE, 'the land he had inherited' in contrast to the *varnde guot*, or 'movable property'.
250. 'where he could best bestow it', *i. e.* 'amongst the most deserving'. The clause depends on *geben* in l. 246.
- 251, 258. BESCHEIDENLICHEN, 'rationally, wisely, giving to each according to his deserts.' The peculiarly Mhg. signification of this word is seen in the title of Freidank's didactic poem, *Bescheidenheit*, 'Good sense, Wisdom'.
256. See *Introd.*, p. VIII.
- 257 ff. On the mode of life imposed upon lepers in the Middle Ages see Grimm's edition, pp. 162 ff., Wackernagel-Toischer, pp. 172—191.
259. GERIUTE, 'land that has been cleared of trees to allow of cultivation.' The reading of *B* for *ll.* 267—268:
- der da5 selbe geriute  
in dem wilden walde biute,  
brings the literal meaning of the word into greater prominence.
274. UND SÍ DIE. *Und* in Mhg. has a less restricted use than in Nhg. Here, for instance, it

may be translated 'since'. This explains why, in the present passage, *und* is immediately followed by the personal pronoun *sî* instead of the relative (see Haupt on Erec, l. 7028). *Die* refers to the *herren* implied in the verb *geherret*.

288. IN and IM in l. 289 is the *bûman*; IS in l. 289 is Heinrich.

293. See note to l. 141.

295. MEIER, the *bûman* (l. 269).

312—314. 'that in her beauty she would have been a fit child to the king.' Grimm translates *ze kinde deme rîche*, 'as a lady of the court;' but *rîche* is used both in the sense 'kingdom' (Nhg. *Reich*) and 'the head of the kingdom,' 'the king' (Goth. *reiks*, 'king'). (Cp. Erec, l. 3768 and the passage quoted below. To use the expression *dem rîche gezeimen* of any thing was to praise it superlatively.

*In ir wætliche* is an emendation of Wackernagel's. *A* has *an ir werliche*. Cp. Erec, l. 8290 ff.:

diu swahest under den wîben  
 diu zierte wol ein rîche  
 mit ir wætliche.

316. ZE REHTER MÂÛE, 'in proper proportion,' 'becomingly.' They did not visit him too frequently, nor did they render themselves conspicuous by their absence.

318. ZALLEN, contr. for *ze allen*.

325. 'down at her master's feet,' but cp. l. 462.

326—327. The reading of *B*. Haupt and Wackernagel, following the other MS., read:

sus wonte sî [diu *Wack.*] suoze  
 ir herren ze allen zîten bî.

330. DAÛ DEM KINDE TOHTE. *A* has the plural *kinden*,

but this would require *töhte* and, of course, in the preceding line, *möhte*—an alteration which has Haupt's approval. *B*, on the other hand, reads *das der meide tohte*. In both cases it would seem as if an effort had been made to bring the word into grammatical agreement with *ir* in l. 331. But a disregard of grammatical gender in favour of actual gender is quite frequent in Mhg. Cp. for example, Iwein, l. 4615 f.:

ein wîp, diu sêre  
sorget umb ir êre.

333—334. Cp. Iwein, l. 3321 ff:

nu erzeicte der tôre zehant,  
da5 der tôre und diu kint  
vil lihte ze wenenne sint.

339. ERS, contr. for *er si* (Wackernagel's emendation);  
*erz A, si iz B*.

345—348. 'Much as the childish presents induced her to act thus, yet a sweet spirit by the grace of God did most to make her charming.' *irz*, contr. for *ir ez*.

351—352. GETWELTE . . . GEQUELTE. See note to l. 121.

354. NÛ SA5 DER MEIER UND etc. A singular verb with a plural subject. Cp. the Latin usage.

359. 'their sorrow needs must give them pain.'

364f. The construction here is: *und daz ein ander herre herters muotes wûrde*.

366. 'they had got so far in their thoughts.'

372f. SÔ VIL . . . IST. Conditional. 'When there are so many' etc.

383—384. Cp. Iwein, ll. 4501f.:

hab ich den lasterlichen spot  
verdienet iender umbe got.

*dienen* or *verdienen umbe*, cp. Nhg. **verdienen um**

- 386f. This metaphor may have been suggested by Prov. 17, 19: 'He that exalteth his gate seeketh destruction.' Cp. Ps. 24, 9.
- 390f. 'And yet it was impossible to carry out my will, for I virtually had nothing that I could call my own.'
392. 'I showed very little respect for him' (i. e. God).
- 395—396. 'It was with my heart then as it is with the hearts of all men who are befooled by the world.'  
l. 396 is elliptical for *als ez allen werlttören tuont*.
401. IN, God.
- 405—406. This metaphor of God as the keeper of the gates of fortune and happiness is a favourite one with medieval poets. (See Wackernagel in the 'Zeitschrift für deutsches Alterthum,' II, 535 ff.)
- 412f. Cp. Job. 19, 18f: 'Yea, young children (but the reading of the Vulgate is *stulti*) despised me.... All my inward friends abhorred me; and they whom I loved are turned against me.'
- 414f. 'Worthless as he is who looks upon me, I must be still more worthless.'
427. ZER, contr. for *ze der*.
436. ICHN KUNDE *Bb*. *A* has *ich kam zuo Salerne*, from which Wackernagel infers that the original verb must have been *kan*; the preterite, however, is to be preferred. *ichn* = *ichne*.
441. GENESEN with the genitive. Cp. Nhg. eines Kindes *genesen*.
- 443f. See note to ll. 32—33.
447. ÊRB.ERE, cp. l. 225.
470. DES NAHTES. *Nahtes* (gen. of *naht*, stf.) is a remnant of the old consonant declension (Nhg. *nadhts*). By analogy with *tac*, *tages* it is treated as a masculine and used with the gen. masc. of

the article, *des*. (See Paul's Mhd. Gramm. § 128, note 2).

471. ZIR, contr. for *ze ir*.
472. UND OUCH IR MUOTER. Scil. *füezen*.
474. MANEGEN SÛFT TIEFEN. An example of the remarkable freedom enjoyed by Mhg. poetry in the order of words.
478. IR OUGEN REGEN. A metaphor of very frequent occurrence. Cp. l. 1415; Erec. l. 8320: *der ougen regen*; l. 8659: *der regen ir von den ougen flöz*, etc.
483. WA3 IR W.ERE, 'what was wrong with her,' (Nhg. **was ihr wäre**).
485. STILLE *A. B* has *tougen*, for the use of which cp. ll. 520 and 940.
486. ES, genitive after *nicht*.
500. NIHT EIN HÂR. The negative is very frequently emphasised in this way in Mhg. poetry. Cp. *nicht ein brot* in l. 1082. Cp. also ll. 1101 and 1196.
504. ENMUGE WIR, see note to l. 101.
506. GOT DER HAT etc. See note to l. 47.
511. 'And all the following day.'
518. SÎ BEREITE EIN BAT. Cp. Minnesangs Frühling, p. 131, l. 7: *von sînen trehenen wart ein bat*.
525. VERWAC. *Sich verwegen* (with gen.), 'to place oneself on the scales of fortune,' hence, 'to resolve to do.' Cp. the Nhg. participial adjective **verwegen**. Instead of *verwac*, *B* has *erwac*. Haupt reads *bewac*, (see his note to Erec l. 2955).
527. BENAMEN, 'namely, certainly,' used simply to emphasise the statement. It is a favourite word of Hartmann's, (cp. l. 1248).
537. GEHENGE, 'permission.' *Hengen* (of a horse) 'to allow the reins to hang,' hence 'to give a person his own way,' 'to allow.'

538. MANS, *man es* (gen. after *ih̄t*).
544. SICH, imperative of *sehen* as an interjection of address. Similarly, in conversational English, 'see!' 'look here!'
- 546f. Hartmann invariable construes *an nemen* (and most other verbs with *an*), with a double accusative. The construction here is thus: *du h̄ast an dich . . . sware genomen*.
548. 'To which no one can put an end,' 'which cannot be helped.' ZEIM contr. for *ze einem*.
560. Lit. 'Yes, even if you forbid me, I am good for the remedy.' This is evidently the meaning here. *B* reads *Ir̄n wollet mir iz etc.* 'if you will not forbid me' etc.
568. BATER = *bat er*.
572. 'For this lay beyond her power.'
- 579—584. 'If the time comes when there is no help for thee, and thou must die, then, if it were possible, (lit. if thou couldst attain it), thou wouldst desire to live, for a worse fate could not befall thee.
588. Ē5 ḠAT DIR ūF D̄INE H̄UT, 'thou wilt smart for it.'
591. ENMOHTER = *ennoht er*.
600. DEM IST NIHT ZE WOL, 'it does not go well with him,' 'he is not happy.'
614. ICH MAC IUCH EINE, 'I alone can' etc.
620. 'And has never ceased in his kindness.'
623. L̄AZE WIR. See note to l. 101.
- 638—639. 'Thou wilt indeed, by thy behaviour towards us, forfeit all thy salvation with God.'
641. *biten und gebieten*, a phrase of frequent occurrence. Cp. l. 1460.
646. LANCLĪP *C* (*lange leben A, lanleben B*).
449. *B* has *Dô mite wiltŭ uns beiden, C, dū wilt jedoch uns beiden*.

651. According to *B* and *C*. *A* reads *wan daz din water unde ouch ich*.
- 652a—d. These four lines occur only in *C*. The fragment breaks off abruptly with *dune* (652d). Pfeiffer has suggested:
- dune solt uns sus niht swæren  
as the completion of the line.
657. Cp. Tobit, 5, 17: 'the staff of our hand;' in the Vulgate, however: *baculum senectutis nostræ*.
- 662a—d. These lines occur only in *B*, with the exception of 662b which is also to be found in *C*. The adopted reading of this line is from *C*; *B* reads *sô soltû die rede und ouch den muot*. UNSER HERRE in 662c is, of course, God.
- 663ff. 'I have confidence in my father and thee that ye will show me all the kindness' etc.
666. DER, genitive instead of the accusative *die*, owing to the attraction of the foregoing demonstrative, a construction not unusual in Mhg. poetry. SOL. Sing. verb with plur. subject, cp. l. 354.
673. DIE MICH SEHENDE SINT. See note to l. 24.
674. SPRECHENT ICH SI etc. *A*. In *B* *sprechent* is omitted.
- 678—680. Instead of these three lines, *B* has fifteen which, however, are to be found further on in *A* in a slightly altered form (ll. 813—830).
- 678f. EINEM GEBOTE STÂN, 'to obey a command.' Grimm compares Lat. *jussis stare*.
- 681ff. The pronounced religious and didactic tone of this whole speech, and particularly of ll. 681—735, is entirely at variance with the character of the child. It betrays the monkish original that formed the basis of Hartmann's poem.

684. LÂNTÛ contr. for *lânt* (= *lât*, see note to l. 106) *ez.* 'Let it depend on your kind permission,' 'please, allow me to.'
702. UNDER FÜEÛE. Haupt's emendation. The MSS. have *under die fûeze.* Cp. l. 88.
- 713f. Cp. Freidank's *Bescheidenheit*, 177, 13:  
 wir enhaben niht gewisses mê  
 wan den tôt: daz tuot mir wê.
721. UNGEBURT UND UNTUGENT. See note to l. 177.
724. EIN LOUP. The indefinite article is often used in Mhg. in a comparison, even when the substantive does not properly admit of its application. It concentrates, as it were, the attention of the reader on a single point; here, not 'trembles like foliage,' but 'trembles like a piece of foliage,' 'trembles like a leaf.' Cp. in the *Nibelungenlied*, 388, 3: *grüen als ein gras.* (See Zupitza, *Einführung in das Studium des Mittelhochdeutschen*, p. 69).
726. Lit. 'Who loves to grasp smoke,' 'who finds pleasure in empty vanities.'
729. VOLGENDE. Cp. note to l. 14.
- 734f. NIHT MÊ . . . WAN, 'nothing more than'; ironical for 'nothing less than,' cp. l. 230. This form of irony is frequent in the poetry of the time.
753. ZEINEM MAN GEBEN, 'to marry.' *Zeinem* (and *zeim* in l. 760) = *ze einem.*
756. NU VERSWÏGE WIR, imper. *Verswïgen* is usually construed with the acc., not the dat. as here, consequently some prefer the reading *swïge* of *B.* For the form *verswïge* see note to l. 101.
769. See note to l. 137.
775. EIN FRÏER BÛMAN. Christ is the *frier bûman.* It is the religious idea of the nun as the 'bride



of Christ.' This metaphor lends its support to the theory that Hartmann's poem was based on the work of a monk.

781. ROS NOCH DA5 RINT. When two substantives, each requiring the definite article, are connected by the conjunction *und* or *noch*, the article is frequently omitted before the first (Wackernagel).

784. Cp. Hartmann's Lieder (Minnesangs Frühling, p. 218, l. 3):

sol ich der järe werden alt.

786. DURST *B*. *A* has *frost*.

791. DEN DA5 FIUR UND DER HAGEL SLEHT. Grimm takes *für*, ('fire') to mean 'lightning'; but the phrase is probably only an instance of zeugma.

794. DA5 JÂR ALSE LANC, 'all the year long,' 'all the year round.'

799. DEIST, contr. for *das ist*.

801. IHT = *niht*, see note to l. 21.

802f. 'If you know how to treat me properly.'

810. UNDE OUCH, for *unde der ouch*.

813—830. See note to l. 678—680.

827. OUCH, the reading of *C*. *A* has *ein teil*, *B*, *gar*.

831—835. 'If you will stand in the way of my welfare, I should rather have you weep a little for me than that I should not fulfil (lit. make clear to myself) my duty to myself.' In *B* these lines run:

Wolt ir erwenden mir mîn heil,  
zwar ich la5 euch ein teil  
ê nach mir weinen.  
ich wil mir bescheinen  
des ich mir selber schuldic bin.

The logical connection between ll. 833 and

834 is thus lost. The text of *C* agrees with *A*.  
840. 'And be consoled for my loss.'

852a—b. The reading of *A*:

Dô sol uns viere der tôt læsen  
von der helle und von den geisten böesen  
certainly does not represent the original text.  
In the Florian MS. (*C*) one of the fragments  
breaks off with the beginning of l. 852a: *da schol...*  
In *B* lines 852a—854 are wanting, but the fol-  
lowing lines are interpolated in that MS. between  
ll. 840 and 841:

der kurzen vrist und der zît  
die alsô schiere gelit.  
morgen hilfet uns mîn got  
ûz von aller slahte nôt.  
des tôdes genese wir  
und ich verre baꝝ dan ir.

As a whole, the interpolation is evidently cor-  
rupt, but it will be seen that the two final lines  
correspond with ll. 853—854 of our text. In  
restoring the immediately preceding line (852b),  
Paul ingeniously adopted the reading of *B*:  
*von aller slahte nôt*, connecting it with: *dâ sol*  
*uns viere der tôt læsen* of *A*.

858. MENSCHLICH REHT ZERBRACH. 'broke through, rose  
above, the limitations of human nature.'

859. UNDER IN, 'amongst themselves.' See note to l. 6.

865ff. In a sermon of the 13th century (Hoffmann's  
*Fundgruben* I, 116), quoted by Bech, there is the  
following account of the childhood of St. Nicholas:  
*Wir lesen von im daz er des êrsten tages, dô er*  
*geboren wart, stunt gerehener [upright] in einem*  
*peche [basin], unde daz er zwên tage in der wochen,*  
*dô er dennoch in der wiegen lach, vastet, daz er*

*nirwan ze einem mâle sîner muoter tutten* [breasts] *souch*. The preacher's source of information is the Golden Legend of Jacobus a Voragine, ch. 3.

869-870. The reading adopted is that of *B*. Paul, following *A*, reads:

sîne kintliche güete:

und bedâhten sich in ir gemüete.

882. ENWEDER<sub>3</sub>. Neuter, used of two persons of different sexes, (see Paul's Mhd. Grammatik, § 231.)

894f. 'They could not lose her in a better way.'

896. 'They heard her words with displeasure.'

900. MIT VIL WILLECLÏCHEM SITE. Cp. l. 1412: *mit vil seltsænen siten*. *Site* means here little more than 'manner'; the phrase is consequently best translated by the simple adverb, 'willingly,' 'strangely.'

906. TRÛTGEMAHELE. *Trût* [Nhg. *traut*] is frequently used as a term of endearment in Mhg. Cp. *trûtfriunt*, *trûtgeselle* etc. Heinrich called the child his *gemahele* in play, (see l. 341).

907-908. 'HERRE, SLAFENT IR?' 'NEIN ICH.' Grimm compares a passage in the Old French *Roman des quatre fils Aymon*:

'dormez-vous?' dist Maugis,

'nenil' ce dist Renaut.

But the formula is frequent in all epic and ballad poetry. *Slafent*, see note to l. 106.

910. DÂ TWINGET MICH etc. *Dâ* often introduces explanations in this way; it is the connecting link between the question and the reply.

917. 'There is still help for you.'

920. ICHN GESÛME etc. See note to ll. 32-33.

944-948. 'The people would mock me, were I now to have recourse to remedies which would have

- no other effect (lit. avail me) than that the disease would take its course as before.'
- 957f. DER, 'if anyone.' 'If anyone should take thee at thy word.'
971. DER GUOTER. The adjective in Mhg. very exceptionally takes the strong form after the definite article, (see Paul's Mhd. Grammatik, § 226). *Guoter*, instead of *guoten*, is evidently used here simply on account of the rhyme.
984. 'Now we have granted her desire.'
995. DIE. When several substantives of different genders are referred to collectively in Mhg. the neuter plural is usually employed, (see Paul's Grammatik, § 231 and Cp. l. 882). *Die* may, however, be regarded here as the weakened form of *diu*. Cp. ll. 685, 963, 1438.
997. 'They could not restrain their tears.'
1010. The meaning of this line is not very clear. Wackernagel suggested *keines tanzes* instead of *keines dankes*, *tanz* being frequently used in Mhg. literature as an expression of happiness. Toischer, however, has suggested an interpretation which seems the probable one. Instead of beginning the new section at l. 1011, he begins with l. 1009: *Sus wârens alle unfrô* (Cp. for a similar beginning ll. 971, 1049, 1305 etc.); l. 1010 is thus to be taken with the following lines and *dankes gern* will correspond with *gnâde sagen* in ll. 1013—1014.
1018. ZE SALERNE, 'for Salerno,' 'for the journey to Salerno.'
1025. DEN BESTEN ZOBEL DEN MAN VANT. *Den zobel* acc. by attraction into the subordinate clause *den man vant*, cp. l. 183.

1033. IN, reflective. See note to l. 6.
- 1055—1056. These two lines also occur in Erec but not together (ll. 6074 and 6684).
1057. SÏNEN MEISTER, the physician who had informed him of the only possible remedy.
1060. EINE MAGET. Braune takes *eine* here as a demonstrative pronoun (Lat. *ille*). (See Paul and Braune's Beiträge, XI, 518ff.). Wackernagel suggested the reading *jene*.
- 1061—1062. The first *er* (1061) refers to the physician, the second (1062) to Heinrich, while *in* in 1061 is Heinrich, in 1062, the physician.
- 1074—1075. 'If her master had not (*iht* see note to l. 21) obtained her word from her by threats.'
1078. UND SAGE DIR etc., *und ich sage dir*. UMBE WA5 = **warum**, 'wherefore.'
1082. NIHT EIN BRÔT. See note to l. 500.
1094. FRÖUWELÏN. *Frouwe* is the usual term of respectful address in Mhg. whether the lady is married or single; but women of lower standing were commonly addressed as *fröuwelîn* (Wackernagel). (Cp. the use of *fräulein* as a form of address in Nhg.) In the present passage *fröuwelîn* is probably used as a simple diminutive owing to the youth of the girl.
- 1104—1106. 'She was again very solemnly adjured lest she should not feel perfect confidence in herself and should abandon her resolution.' *Erkante* (l. 1105) is pret. subj. The unlauted form *erkente* is not found in the Upper-German dialects.
1109. DES TAGES, 'on that same day.'
1123. EINES HASEN GENÔ5, 'cowardly as a hare,' 'a coward.' Cp. such expressions as *eines getwerges*

*genôz*, 'as small as a dwarf,' 'a dwarf,' *eines tôren genôz*, 'a fool.'

1126—1127. 'Great as your skill is, you certainly do not act well.' *dêswâr* contr. for *daz ist wâr*.

1128. 'I am a woman and (yet) I have the strength.'

1146—1148. 'I do not think this one day is a sufficiently high price (*i. e.* too high a price, cp. note 734), if I am to obtain eternal life for it.'

1150—1151. 'It is impossible for you to prevent me so far as it depends upon my will.'

1161 *sîn*, genitive after *nîht*.

1162f. ER SELBER GIHT. See Luke 6, 35 . . . 'Do good and lend, hoping for nothing again; and your reward shall be great.' Cp. Matth. 5, 12; Luke 6, 23.

1168—1170. 'I should be very foolish were I to lose this opportunity of becoming a queen, for I am only of lowly birth.' The middle ages took the Biblical 'crown' in a perfectly literal sense (Wackernagel).

1183—1184. Cp. Nibelungenlied, 664, 3—4 (Bartsch's Edition):

der rîche künec selbe do beslôz die türe:  
starker rîgele zwêne die warf er snelle derfüre.

1187. EINER *A. B* reads *der*. Wackernagel suggested *sîner*. Paul connects this verse with what precedes it, and removes the full stop from *ergân* (l. 1186) to *vant* (l. 1189). Thus, according to his edition, ll. 1171—1196 form one unbroken section.

1193. *sî ZARTE DIU KLEIDER IN DER NÂT*. This does not mean 'she tore her clothes' in a literal sense. Medieval clothing was not fastened with buttons but with cords and laces; *diu kleider*

*in der nât zerren* need consequently mean no more than 'to undress hurriedly.'

1196. NIHT EINS HÂRES GRÔZ. Cp. ll. 500, 1111.

1199. CRÊATIURE. The only French word in the poem. It has apparently been chosen in preference to the direct derivative from the Latin, *créature*, in order to admit of the rhyme with *tiure*.

1200. TIURE, 'rare,' 'not easily found,' ironical for 'not to be found at all.' Cp. note 734.

1217—1218. Cp. Iwein ll. 581f:

und ob dem brunne stêt ein  
harte zierlicher stein.

1222—1223. The construction is: *der arme Heinrich, der ir fröude stôrte, erhôrte daz hin für.*

1230. EIN LOCH GÂNDE, 'a hole in (lit. going through) the wall.' (See note to l. 463).

1235. GEWAN EINEN NIUWEN MUOT, 'changed his mind.'

1244. SÎNEN DANC, 'his (*i. e.* God's) will'. *Den* in l. 1246, is also 'God.'

1268. 'The matter is indeed not what thou believest it to be.'

1282. ZE STERBENNE. See note to l. 141.

1283—1284. 'Her heart was grieved at this. She forgot (lit. broke through) all manners and propriety.' After l. 1284 the following two lines occur in *B*:

zu der brust sî sich sluoc  
sî hatte leides genuoc.

In support of their genuineness Bech quotes Gregorius ll. 3314f:

do er sich geroufte genuoc  
und sich zen brüsten gesluoc.

1285. This line has given considerable trouble. In *A* it reads: *zuo grime zart sî sich und roufte sich;*

in *B*: *sî roufte und kratzte sich*. Wackernagel altered this to: *sî gram unde roufte sich* (*gram*, from a verb *grimmen* 'to scratch,' cp. Rabenschlacht l. 894), a reading to which Haupt also gave his support. But as Paul has shown, there is no necessity for such a radical change. The reading adopted is his. *Ze grimme* is an adverb, 'wrathfully.' Cp. *ze mâze, ze vlize* etc.

1288. ZE WEINNENE GESCHEHEN. See note to l. 141.

1296. 'Now I am really dead.'

1312. MISSESEIT, contr. for *missesaget*.

1330—1331. 'I (will) promise and assure you that no one else will do anything for you.'

1343—1344. KLEITE . . . BEREITE, contr. for *kleidete* and *bereitete*.

1353ff. 'Now the good maid had so worn herself out with weeping and grief.' The passage has been imitated more than once by later Mhg. poets. Cp. for example, Wigalois, 59, 15:

Nû hêt sich diu reine maget  
beidiu verweinet und verklaget,  
daß si vil kûme mohte leben.

1357. CORDIS SPÊCULÂTOR. A misquotation for *cordis scrutator*. It is from the Wisdom of Solomon, 1, 6: 'For God is . . . a true beholder of the heart.' Hartmann uses the equivalent German expression in the first Bûchlein l. 553: *des herzen spehære*.

1377. UND WAS ALS VOR ZWEINZIC JÂREN. This is the MS. reading. Wackernagel suggested *von* instead of *vor* on the ground that the subtraction of twenty years from the age of a man who in ll. 34 and 60 is described as 'young,' would bring him back to his childhood. But, round numbers like this, especially in older poetry,



are not intended to be taken too literally.

1390. DURCH DAȝ, 'in order that.'

1398—1399. Lit. 'If we will not deprive them of their right not to remain at home.'

1402—1403. 'God had prepared a joyous feast for their eyes.'

1410. SÎ ENWESTEN WIE GEBÂREN, 'they could not contain themselves for joy.'

1412. MIT VIL SELTSÆNEN SITEN. Cp. l. 900.

1422ff. In praise of the Swabians, a passage that has been quoted in support of the theory of Hartmann's Swabian origin. See Introduction, p. vi.

1430—1431. Cp. Job 42, 10: 'The Lord gave Job twice as much he had before.'

1441. HETENȝ, contr. for *heten ez*.

1454. UNGESAMNET, 'not agreeing', 'not of one opinion'. It is not possible to translate it, as Bech does, 'not assembled'.

1458—1459. 'And bring the matter to an end in whatever way they might advise him,' not 'whatever person they might advise him to wed.'

1460. BITEN UND GEBIETEN, a formal phrase. *biten* the *mâge* and *gebieten* the *man* (l. 1464). Cp. in l. 1330 *geheizen und sagen*.

1468—1470. Wackernagel compares Cynewulf's *Elene*, ll. 547 ff.:

Weoxan word cwidum: weras þeahtedon  
on healfa gehwæne, sume hyder, sume þyder,  
þrydedon ond þôlton.

1483—1486. This sentence is somewhat involved. 'Now, counsel me, I beg of you (*durch got*), how shall I repay him, from whom I have etc. *Dem* in l. 1483 in thus relative to *in* in l. 1486.

1493ff. There is a scene similar to this in Erec ll. 6193ff.

Nû sprechet, waḡ ist iuwer rât?  
 ir wiḡget wol wie eḡ mir stât,  
 daḡ ich âne wîp bin.  
 nû rætet vaste mîn sin  
 daḡ ich sî ze wibe neme.  
 mich dunket daḡ sî wol gezeme  
 ze frouwen über mîn lant.

1497. The fact that the girl was 'free' did not, as Wackernagel points out, prevent the marriage being a *mésalliance* according to old German law.

1523 -1530. The close of the poem according to *B* relates how Heinrich and his wife renounce the world and devote themselves to a religious life. But this is undoubtedly the work of a later hand.

## GLOSSARY.

ABBREVIATIONS: *st.* = strong; *w.* = weak; *m.* = masculine; *n.* = neuter; *f.* = feminine; *v.* = verb. The Roman numerals I, II, etc. refer to the classes of Strong Verbs; see p. 122. The Nhg. equivalents are printed in Gothic type and enclosed in square brackets.

ABE, AB, *prep. and adv.* [**ab**, only used now as an adv.]

1) *Prep. with dat.*, from, away from, by: 89, 117, 417; dar abe, from or by it: 540.

2) *Adv.*, from, away, off; *with verbs*, abe tuon. abe ziehen etc.: 257, 620, 792, 1106, 1191.

ABER, AB, *adv. and conj.* [**aber**, as conj.; the adverbial use is very rare], again; on the other hand, but: 195, 200, 215, 487; 518, 756, 1104.

ADAMAS, *stm.* [Gr. ἀδάμας], diamond: 62.

AHTE, *num.* [**acht**], eight: 303.

AHTE, *stf.* [**Acht**, with a more limited signification; Nhg. *ahte* is frequently equivalent to Nhg. **Achtung**], thought, opinion, attention; circumstances, position: 170, 296.

AHTEN, *vw.* [**achten**], pay attention to, care for, consider: 697, 859.

AL, (*inflect. forms: nom. sg. m.* aller, *f.* alliu or elliu, *n.* alle3; *pl. elliu*), *adj.* [**all**],

all: 37, 51, 54, 80, 136, 223, etc. aller (*gen. pl.*), used to strengthen the superl. of *adj.* aller best, best of all: 96, 250; aller meist: 244, 347, 522; allergüenest: 111.

ALLENTHALBEN, *adv.* [**allenthalben**], on all sides: 1461.

ALLERTEGELICH, *adv.* [**alltäglich**], one day as the other; daily, everyday: 669.

ALELS, ALLE3, *adv.* always, constantly; entirely: 953, 982.

ALRÊST (= allererst,) *adv.* [**allererst**], first of all, at first; dô . . . alrêt, as soon as, (*Lat. cum primum*): 134; nû alrêt, now first, not until now: 1296.

ALS, *see also*.

ALSAM, *adv.* so, in this way, 524.

ALSÔ, ELSE, ALS, *adv. and conj.* 1) *Adv.* [= Nhg. **so**], so, such: 36, 44, 282, 366, etc. alsô . . . da3, so . . . that: 126, 212, 243, 340 etc. alsô . . . sô, so . . . as;

- 503; also . . . als: 395, 811  
1096; alsô . . . sam: 1363.  
2) [=Nhg. also], so, thus,  
of such a nature: 76, 128,  
147, 196, 216 etc. 3) Conj.  
(als) [als], as: 85, 90, 136,  
248, 396, etc.
- ALSOLHEȝ = solheȝ: 752.
- ALSUS, *adv.* [a strengthened  
form of sus], in such a  
manner, in this way, so:  
72, 94, 237, 257, 368, 509,  
589, 698, 1292, 1371.
- ALT, *adj.* [alt] old; former;  
517, 700, 784, 785, 1239.
- ALTER *stm.* [Alter], age: 602,  
657.
- ALW.ERE, *adj.* [albern], foolish:  
545, 1169.
- ALZEHANT, *adv.* at once, im-  
mediately: 1190.
- ANDER, *adj.* [ander], second,  
next following; other: 28,  
256, 272, 315, 365, 514,  
823, 825, 1470.
- ANDERS, *adv.* [anders], other-  
wise, else: 230, 319, 445,  
451, 507, 512, 764, 899,  
1044.
- ANE, AN, *prep. and adv.* [an].  
1) *Prep.*: on, at; in: by,  
from. *With dat.*, 2, 7, 32,  
84, 85, 91, 101 etc. *With*  
*acc.*, 517, 640, 1001, 1258,  
1352; unz an, up to, except  
(*with acc.*), 54, 259; dar an,  
thereon, thereat: 3, 8, 20,  
534. 2) *Adv.* on, upon;  
*with verbs*, ane legen, ane  
nemen, etc., 127, 162, 401,  
547, 873, 1197, 1291, 1491.
- ÂNE, ân, *prep.* [ohne]. *With*  
*acc.* (rarely *with gen.*),  
without, except: 21, 54,  
100, 399, 767, 788, 819,  
1041, 1133, 1194, 1416,  
1503.
- ÂNE, ân *adv.* [ohne as adverb  
very unusual], alone, free;  
âne werden (*with gen.*),  
to be free of, lose, get  
rid of: 895.
- ANGEST, *stf. and m.* [Angst],  
care, anxiety; fear: 1099,  
1124.
- ANTWÛRTEN, *wv.* [antworten],  
answer: *inf.* 699; *pret.*  
antwort(e), 557, 592, 1068.
- ARBEIT, *stf. and n.* [Arbeit,  
*f.* but *with more limited*  
*signification*, 'work'], work:  
pains, trouble, suffering:  
19, 192, 279, 292, 599,  
632, 768, 788, 1030, 1102,  
1119, 1131.
- ARBEITSAM, *adj.* [arbeitsam  
= laborious], burdensome,  
painful: 68.
- ARM, *adj.* [arm], poor, wret-  
ched, unhappy: 133, 146,  
205, 233, 252, 253, etc.
- ARM, *stm.* [Arm], arm: 1089.
- ARMUOT, *stf.* [Armut], poverty:  
751.
- ARZÂT, *stm.* [Arzt, (*Lat.* archi-  
ater)], physician: 174, 182,  
204, 1344.
- ARZENIE, *wf.* [Arznei], medi-  
cine: 918, 216, 373, 561,  
946, 1189.
- ASCHE, ESCHE, *wf. and m.*  
[Asche, *f.*], ash: 103.

## B.

BAT, *stn.* [Bad], bath; *metaph.*, a flood of tears: 518.

BA5, *adv.* (*Compar. of wol*), [baß as a *compar. is obsol.*, but with the meaning 'very', occasionally in the classical writers], better, more: 389, 854, 895, 961, 1077, 1435, 1449.

BÈDE, BÈDIU, *see* beide.

BEDECKEN, *wv.* [bededien], cover, *pret.* (bedaht): 156.

BEDENKEN, *wv.* [bedenken], think over, consider: *inf.* 728, *imper.* 1091; sich bedenken, make up one's mind, resolve upon: *pres. ind.* 740; *pret. ind.* (bedachte), 870, 888, 1011; *pret. subj.* (bedächte), 961; *p.p.* 1065.

BEDIUTEN, *wv.* [bedeuten, usually = *Nhg.* sich bediuten], explain, make clear; sich bediuten, denote, mean: 94.

BEDRIE5EN, *stv.* II, [*obsol.*, but *cp.* verdrießen], used only *impers.* with *acc.* of *pers.* and *gen.* of *thing*, appear excessive, annoy; des bedrô5 in, it displeased him, 405.

BEGÂN, *stv.* VII, [begehen], do; celebrate; show: *pres.* 942.

BEGIE5EN, *stv.* II, [begießen], pour over, moisten: *pret.* (begô5), 438, 1414.

BEGINNEN, *stv.* III, also *w.* [beginnen], begin: *pres. ind.* 16; *st. pret. ind.* (began),

368, 1003; *w. pt. ind.* (begunde), 8, 246, 251, 358, 482, 550, 859 *etc.*

BEGRIFFEN, *stv.* I, [begreifen is only used *fig.* of the mind], grasp, seize: *pret.* (begreif), 1002.

BEHAGEN, *wv.* [behagen], please, suit, (*with dat.*): 708.

BEHALTEN, *stv.* VII, [behalten], hold, keep: *pret. ind.* (behielt), 52.

BEIDE. BÈDE, *mm.* [beide], both: 473, 612, 648, 649, 654, 662 *etc.* *Neut. sg.* (beidiu, beide), used as *conj.* [This use *obsol.* in *Nhg.*] beide... unde, both... and: 211, 275, 495, 567, 590, 735, 805, 1404, 1464, 1510.

BEIN, *stn.* [Bein], bone, leg: 1089.

BEITEN, *wv.* [*obsol.*, *cp.* Engl. 'bide'], delay, wait: *imper.* 1265.

BEJEHEN, *stv.* V, (*see* jehen), [beichten], confess: *inf.* 1116.

BEKËREN, *wv.* [bekehren, only in a moral or religious sense, 'convert'], turn, apply, employ: *pret. subj.* 250; *p.p.* 976.

BELIBEN, *stv.* I, [bleiben], remain: *inf.* 343; *pres. ind.* 747; *pres. subj.* 21, 1121; *pret. ind.* (beleip), 510, 1399; under wegen beliben, remain undone, [*cp.* *Nhg.* unterbleiben], 1121.

BENAMEN (= bi namen), *adv.* in the full sense of the

- word; actually, definitely: 527, 1248.
- BENEMEN, *stv.* IV, [benehmen], take away, deprive: (*with dat. of pers. and acc. of thing*), *inf* 891; *p.p.* (benomen), 237, 506, 1139, 1298.
- BERÂTEN, *stv.* VII, [beraten], 1 (*from rât = 'counsel'*), consider; sich berâten, reflect: 1077; 2 (*from rât = 'equipments'*), fit out, equip; prepare: 1188, 1402.
- BEREITEN, *wv.* [bereiten], prepare, make ready; pay: *pret.* (bereite), 158, 1018, 1344; *p.p.* (bereit), 1021.
- BERN, *stv.* IV, [gebären], bring forth, give forth: *pres. ind.* (birt) 104; *p.p.* (gebörn, *Engl.* 'born'), 49, 733.
- BERÜEREN, *wv.* [berühren], move, touch, *pres. ind.* 691.
- BESCHEHEN, *stv.* V, happen, come over (suddenly): *p.p.* 1115.
- BESCHIEDEN, *stv.* VII, [beschcheiden], separate, allot; explain, inform: *pres. ind.* 661.
- BESCHIEDENLICHEN, *adv.* rationally: 251, 258 (*see note*).
- [BESCHEINEN, *wv.* make visible or clear, show].
- BESCHERN, *wv.* [beschjeren], grant, bestow upon: *p.p.* 1254.
- BESITZEN, *stv.* V, [besitzen], take possession of, possess: *pret.* (besâs), 1515.
- BESLIEŽEN, *stv.* II, [beschliefen], close: *pret.* (beslôs), 406, 1183; *p.p.* 1359.
- BESTÂN, *anom. v.*, (*see stân*), [bestehen], remain standing, remain: 746.
- BEST, (BEŖŖIST), *adj.* (*superl. of guot*), [best], best: 89, 98, 117, 813, 1025, 1387.
- BESTE, *adv.* (*superl. of wol*), [best], best, in the best manner; aller beste, very best: 96, 250.
- BESUNDER, *adv.* [besonder, *with the secondary meaning* 'special, particular'], standing apart, alone; aside: 1072.
- BESWÆRDE, *stf.* [Beschwërde], oppression; affliction, trouble: 992.
- BESWÆREN, *wv.* [beschwæren], oppress; afflict, grieve: 1283.
- BESWEREN, *stv.* VI, [beschwören], take an oath, conjure, entreat: *pret.* (beswuor) 1073; *p.p.* (besworn), 1104.
- BETE, *stf.* [Bette], prayer, entreaty; command: 275, 1307, 1333; bete unde drô: 488, 590, 1067.
- BETRIEGEN, *stv.* II, [betriegen], allure, deceive: *p.p.* (betrogen), 704, 1318.
- BETTE, *stn.* [Bett], bed: 877.
- BETTESTAT, *stf.* place in bed, resting-place: 517.
- BEVINDEN, *stv.* III, [befinden, *with more restricted signification; principally used reflectively*], find, experience, get to know: 668.

- BEWARN, *wv.* [bewahren], take care of, protect: 614.
- BEWEGEN, *stv.* V, [bewegen], move; sich bewegen (*with gen.*), resolve upon; *pret.* bewac (bewag), 1257.
- BEWENDEN, *wv.* [bewenden, *restricted to the meaning*, 'take its course, end'], turn to, apply, bestow: *p.p.* (bewant), 1441.
- BEßSER, *adj. and adv.* (*Comp. of guot (wol)*), [besser], better: 1) *adj.* 634, 1425; 2) *adv.* 606, 1005.
- BEßSERN, *wv.* [bessern], become better: 1371
- Bî, *prep. and adv.* [bei]. 1) *Prep. with dat. (rarely acc.)*, by, at, beside, with: 357, 420, 433, 747, 1217, 1496; by (*in oaths*) 1138, 1506; da bî, [dabei], thereby, thereat: 1221, 1321, 1490. 2) *Adv.* with, beside, (*with verbs*) bî wonen: 327, 594.
- BIBENEN, *wv.* [beben], tremble: *pres. ind.* (bibent), 724.
- BIDERBE, *adj.* [bieder], able, upright, honest, good: 413, 742, 1351, 1423.
- BIETEN, *stv.* II, [bieten], offer, give: *pres. subj.* 643; *pret. ind.* (bôt), 987.
- BILDE, *stn.* [Bild], picture, image, example: 102.
- BILLICH, *adj.* [billig], right, proper, becoming; reasonable: 799.
- BIN, BIST, *see sin.*
- BINDEN, *stv.* III, [binden], bind: *pres.* 1089; *pret.* (bant), 1207, 1325; *p.p.* (gebunden), 1232, 1271.
- BITEN, *stv.* V, [bitten], beg, pray, request: *inf.* 1460, 1507; *ger.* 24 (*see note*); *pres. subj.* 28 (biten über, pray for); *prt. ind.* (bat), 568, 641, 961 (*with gen.*), 1305 (biten umbe, beg for).
- BITTER, *adj.* [bitter], bitter: 109, 137, 711.
- BITTERLICH, *adj.* bitter: 380.
- BITTERLICHEN, *adv.* [bitterlich], bitterly: 1289.
- BIUTE, *see bieten or büwen.*
- BLIC, (*gen.* blickes), *stn.* [Blick], look, glance, view; splendour: 156, 732.
- BLÔß, *adj.* [bloß], naked; merely: 1085, 1195.
- BLUOME, *wm. or f.* [Blume, f.], flower; *metaph.* beauty, splendour: 60, 110, 656.
- BLUT, *stn.* [Blut], blood: 231, 452.
- BOESE, *adj.* [böse], bad, evil, worthless: 412, 414, 415.
- BOTE, *wm.* [Bote], messenger: 26 ('intercessor', *see note*).
- BÖßEN, *stv.* VII, [*obsol.*, *cp.* *boßeln*], beat, knock: 1258.
- BRECHEN, *stv.* IV, [brechen], break; not fulfil, neglect; afflict: *inf.* 209, 636, 821, 884; *pres. ind.* 1093; *pret.* (brach), 1284.
- BREIT, *adj.* [breit], broad, wide; great: 40, 1101, 1211, 1443.
- BRINGEN, *wv.* [bringen], bring,

carry: *inf.* 756 (vür bringen, carry out); *pres. ind.* 602; *pret.* (brähte), 339; *p.p.* (bräht), 934 (innen bringen, let know, convince) 1060, 1066.

BRÔT, *stm.* [Brôt], bread: 1092 (niht ein brôt, *fig.* not the slightest).

BRÆDE, *adj.* weak, perishable 696; diu broede varwe, the colour of weakness, of fear: 1139; von bræden sachen, frail, perishable: 105.

BRÜCKE, *stf.* (also *w.*) [Brüde], bridge: 70 (*see note*).

[BRUST, *stf.* [Brust], breast.]

Bû, (*gen.* bûwes), *stm.* or *n.* [Ban is more restricted in its use, but compare its signification in compounds, as *Feldban Ackerbau etc.*], tilled land, farm: 790, 797.

BûMAN, *stm.* [Banmann is still in use in South Germany, but the usual word is Bauer], farmer: 269, 367, 775.

BUOCH, *stm.* [Budj], book: 2, 7.

BûWEN, BIUWEN, *w.* [bebauen], till, farm, plant: *pret.* (biute), 268.

## C, see K.

## D.

Dâ, DAR, *pronom. adv.* [= da (of place)], there, where.

1) As *simple adv.*, there:

91, 176, 183, 351, 445, 739 *etc.* 2) As *relative adv.* where: 162, 250, 837, 905; also used to strengthen the *rel. pron.*: 774, 950, 1149. 3) With *prepositions* (dar an, dar abe, dâ bi, dâ durch *etc.*): 3, 8, 10, 14, 20, 27, 39 *etc.*; also with *adverbs* (dâ hin, da . . . inne), 264, 836.

DANC, (*gen.* dankes), *stm.* [Dank, restricted to the meaning 'thanks'], thought, will; thanks: 1010, 1244 (sunder sinen danc, against his wish).

DANNE, DAN, *adv. and conj.* [dann]. 1) *Adv.*, then: 204, 560, 598, 605, 958, 1087, 1173. 2) *Conj.* (in comparisons), as, than: 389, 423, 492, 635, 721 *etc.*

DANNOCH, *adv.* [dennoch], then still; however, notwithstanding: 164, 268, 415.

DAR, *see* dâ.

DAR, *adv.* thither: 238, 260, 1461, 1463.

DA5, *conj.* [da5], that: 2, 13, 19, 24, 86, 95, 103 *etc.*

DEHEIN, *pron.* [kein], no; no one, nothing; any (*see note to ll.* 32—33): 33, 219, 241, 271, 279, 374, 454 *etc.*

DENKEN, *w.* [denken], think, intend: 933, 1237, 1301.

DER, *m.*, DIU, *f.*, DA5, *n.* *Art. and pron.* [der, die, das], 1) As *art. and demon. pron.*, the, this: 2, 16, 25, 28, 33,



- 37, 43 *etc.* 2) *As pers. pron.*, he, she, it, that: 4, 94, 115, 179, 184, 188, 913 *etc.* *Gen.* des, of it, of this: 9, 101, 145, 199; *also frequently used as a conj.*, therefore: 145, 169, 203, 281, 456 *etc.* 3) *As rel. pron.*, who, which, 17, 20, 32, 34, 58, 113, 130 *etc.*
- DERNÂCH = dar nâch, DERZUO = dar zuo.
- DÊSWÂR = dag ist wâr: 1126.
- DIC, *adj.* [dîk], dense, thick: 155, 1326.
- DICKE, *adv.* densely; often: 165.
- DIENEN, *vw.* [dienen, *with more restricted meaning*, 'serve'], serve, deserve; repay by service, requite: 286, 309, 384.
- DIENST, *stm. or n.* [Dienst. *m.*], service, attention: 339, 349, 1160, 1163.
- DIENSTMAN, *stm.* [Dienstmann], servant, vassal: 5.
- DÎN, (*gen. of dû*), *poss. pron.* [dein], thy: 419, 424, 429, 431, 501 *etc.* (*Dat. contr. dîme*).
- DÎNC, (*gen. dinges*), *stm.* [Ding], thing: 219, 575, 1210.
- DINGEN, *vw.* [dingen], agree upon, stipulate: *p.p.* 1278, 1345.
- DIRRE, *m.*, DISIU, *f.*, DIZ, DITZ, *n.* *Dem. pron.* [dieser, diese, dies], this: 29, 97, 411, 166, 261, 267, 276, 367, 383 *etc.*
- DIUTEN, *vw.* [deuten], show, explain, relate: 16.
- DÔ, *adv. and conj.* [= da (*of time*)], 1) then [= da, damals]: 36, 123, 137, 188, 195, 205 *etc.* *Often with a distinctly adversative force*: on the other hand: 146, 318, 556, 591; 2) when [= als, da]: 75, 104, 120, 133, 141, 350, 404 *etc.*
- DOCH, *conj. and adv.* [doch], yet, still; however: 44, 163, 187, 272, 390, 425 *etc.*
- DOLN, *vw.* [obsol., *cp. Goth.* *ulan, Angls.* *olian*], suffer, endure: 979.
- DONRESLAC, *stm.* [Donner-*schlag*], peal of thunder: 153.
- DRÂTE, *adv.* quickly; alsô drâte, immediately, forthwith: 173.
- DRÎ, *num.* [drei], three: 1391, 1418; (*neut. driu*) 351, 748; (*dat. drin*), 535, 1014.
- DRITTE, *num. adj.* [dritte], third: 981.
- DRÔ, DROWE, *stf.* [Drohe *is rare and only poetic; Drohung is the usual word*], threat: 488, 590, 1067.
- DÛ, *pron.* [du], thou; *gen. din as poss. pron.* (*see dîn*); (*dat. dir, acc. dich*): 385, 418, 419, 420, 422, 423 *etc.*
- DULDEN, *vw.* [dulden; *see doln, of which dulden is a deriv.*], endure, suffer: 1137, 1323.
- DUN, DUNE = du ne (*see note to ll. 32—33*).

DUNKEN, *vv.* [dünnen], think, seem. 1) *Act., pret.* (dühte) 344. 2) *Impers. (with acc. of pers.), pres. ind.* 1146; *pret. ind.* 277, 1063, 1236; *pret. subj.* (diuhte), 1456.

DURCH, *prep.* [durch, but with more restricted usage], through, by, on account of; for, for the sake of: 181, 142, 223, 227, 289, 409 *etc.*; durch got, by God, (I entreat you): 1154, 1482.

DÜRFTIGE, *wm. (adj.)* [Dürftige], poor man, beggar: 429.

DURST, *stm.* [Durst], thirst: 786.

## E.

Ê, êr, *adv. and conj.* [ehe, eher]. 1) *Adv.* formerly, before; rather: 125, 267, 285, 356, 564, 833, 845, 1236, 1266, 1430, 1435. 2) *Conj.* before: 563.

EDEL, *adj.* [edel], noble, of noble birth: 129.

EIGEN, *stm.* [eigen], possession, property; ze eigen, as a possession, as one's own: 1442.

EIN, *indef. art., pron. and num.* [ein], a, one, (*dat. contracted to eim, eime*): 1, 17, 30, 34, 60, 61, 62 *etc.*

EINE, *adj. and adv.* alone: 262, 343, 614.

EINIG, *adj.* [einig; einig is now used in the sense, 'of one

kind, united'], only, single: 875.

EIT, (*gen. eides*), *stm.* [Eid], oath: 52.

ÊLICH, *adj.* [ehelich], conjugal, legitimate: 1452.

ELLIU, *see al.*

EN-, *see ne.*

ENBERN, *stv.* IV, [entbehren], to be or do without, (*with gen.*): *inf.* 965; *pres. ind.* (enbir), 1300; *pret. subj.* (enbæren), 652c.

ENBIETEN, *stv.* II, [entbieten], bid, command, announce: *pret.* (enbôt), 1379.

ENDE, *stm.* [Ende], end, death: 53, 457, 548, 1186.

ENDEN, *vv.* [enden], end, carry out to an end, finish: 958, 1458.

ENGEL, *stm.* [Engel], angel: 466.

ENGELTEN, *stv.* III, [entgelten], requite, pay, atone, (*with dat. of pers. and acc. of thing*): *inf.* 1310; *pret. subj.* (engülten), 977.

ENGESTLICH, *adj.* [ängstlich], anxious, fearful: 1131.

ENGESTLICHE, *adv.* [ängstlich], anxiously, timidly: 1141.

ENMITTEN, *adv.* [*cp. mitten in*], in the midst; enmitten dô, at the moment when, whilst: 104.

ENPFÄHEN, (enpfân), *stv.* VII, [empfangen], receive: *inf.* 634; *pret. ind.* (enpfie, enpfingen) 896, 1338, 1390, 1419; *pret. subj.* 1427.

- ENPFINDEN, *stv.* III, [empfinden], feel, perceive. (*With the gen.*), *p.p.* (enpfunden), 481.
- ENTRIUWEN, *interj.* [traun], in truth, forsooth: 916, 1114.
- ENTSAGEN, *wv.* [entsagen, restricted to the meaning 'renounce'], free, withdraw; estrange: 705.
- ENTSETZEN, *wv.* [entsetzen], deprive, rob: 362.
- ENTSLÂFEN, *stv.* VII, [entschlafen, but limited in its use], fall asleep, 473.
- ENTWESEN, *stv.* V, be or do without, (*with gen.*): 986.
- ENTWICHEN, *stv.* I, [entweichen], yield, withdraw, depart: 306.
- ENWEDER, NEWEDER. *pron.* [*The conj. entweder was originally the neut sg. of this pron.*], neither (of two): 882.
- ENZÎT, *adv.* by times, soon: 1155.
- ENZWISCHEN, *prep.* [zwischen; inzwischen is only used as *adv.* and *conj.*], with *dat.* between: 1327.
- ER, *m.*, sî (SIU), *f.*, e3, *n.* *pron.* [er, sie, es], he, she, it. *Nom sg. m.:* er, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8 etc.; *f. sî* 103, 104, 202 etc.; *n. e3* often *contr.* to -5 and attached to the preceding word, as ich5, er5, heten5): 91, 139, 141, 228, etc. For the *gen. sg. m.* (es), sîn, the *gen. of the refl. pron.* is used, (see sîn);
- gen. n. es* (often *contr.* with the preceding word, as dús lâts); *gen. and dat. fem. ir, dat. m. and n. im(e)*; *acc. m. in. Nom. pl. si, sie, gen. ir, dat. in.* (For the use of the *dat. forms as refl.* see note to l. 6.)
- ÊRBÈRE, *adj.* [ehrbar], honourable: 225, 447.
- ERBARMEN, *wv.* [erbarmen], move to pity: 1201, 1215, 1225. *Refl.* (sich erbarmen, to have pity or mercy on): 254, 1090.
- ERBE, *stv.* [Erbe], inheritance: 247.
- ERBEITEN, *wv.* exert, become hardened by exertion. *Pp.* (erbeiten for erbeiteten): 297.
- ERBERMDE, *stf.* [cp. Erbarmen], pity, compassion: 1366.
- ERDE, *wf.* [Erde], earth: 114, 646, 1444.
- ERDRÖUWEN, ERDRÖN, *wv.* [erdrohen], compel (obtain) by threats, *p.p.* 1075.
- ÊRE, *wf.* [Ehre], honour: 13, 46, 55, 57, 69, 77, 158, 363 etc.
- ÊREN, *wv.* [ehren], honour. *Pp.* 81, 975.
- ERGÂN, ERGÊN, *stv.* VII, (see gân), [ergên], begin to go; happen, turn out. *Inf.* 1286, 1291, 1502; *pres. ind.* 1265; *pret. ind.* (ergic) 1337; *pret. subj.* (ergienge), 948, 1428.
- ERGRÏFEN, *stv.* I, [ergreifen], seize. *Pret.* (ergreif), 119.

- ERHEBEN, *stv.* VI, [*erheben*], raise; begin. *Pret.* (*erhoben*), 996.
- ERHÖREN, *zv.* [*erhören*], hear. *Pret.* (*erhörte*), 460, 1221.
- ERKALTEN, *zv.* [*erkalten*], become cold. *Pret.* (*erkalte*), 875.
- ERKENNELICH, *adj.* [= *erkennbar*]; *erkennlich is restricted to the meaning 'grateful'*, recognisable, well-known: 47.
- ERKENNEN, *zv.* [*erkennen*], know, recognise, perceive. *Pres. ind.* 596, 743, 937, 1160; *pret. ind.* (*erkante, erkande*): 233, 266, 1348, 1356, 1380; *pret. subj.* (*erkante*), 1105 (*see note*); *p.p.* (*erkant* [= *bekannt*]), 264.
- ERLÄSSEN, ERLÂN, *stv.* VII. [*erlassen, with more restricted use*], release, exempt: 856.
- ERLESCHEN, *stv.* IV, [*erlöschen*], extinguish; be extinguished. *Pres.* (*erlischt*), 107.
- ERLIDEN, *stv.* I, [*erleiden*], undergo, suffer. *Inf.* 1130; *p.p.* (*erliten*), 633.
- ERLÖSEN, *zv.* [*erlösen*], free; release, redeem. *Inf.* 411; *pres. subj.* 27; *p.p.* (*erlöst*), 178.
- ERNERN, *zv.* [*ernähren is now used exclusively with the secondary meaning 'nourish'*], restore to health, cure: 213, 559, 842, 1253.
- ERNEST, ERNST, *stm.* [*Ernst*], earnestness, earnest purpose; 630, 989.
- ERSCHEINEN, *zv.* [*obsol., erscheinen comes from Mhg. erschinen*], cause to appear, show: 842.
- ERSCHRECKEN, *stv.* IV, [*erschrecken*], start up, be frightened. *Pret.* (*erschräk*), 1325.
- ERSEHEN, *stv.* V, [*ersehen*], see, perceive. *Pret. ind.* (*ersach*) 630, 989, 1204, 1231, 1281; *p.p.* (*ersehen*) 1313.
- ERSTE, *adv.* [*erst*], first: 418.
- ERTRINKEN, *stv.* III, [*ertrinken*], drown, sink. *Pret.* (*ertrank*), 150.
- ERVOLLEN, *zv.* fill, become full: 929.
- ERVRÖUWEN, *zv.* [*erfreuen*], rejoice, be joyful: 1378.
- ERWACHEN, *zv.* [*erwachen*], awaken: 482.
- ERWECKEN, *zv.* [*erwecken*], cause to awaken, awaken. *Pret.* (*erwahte*), 480; *p.p.* (*erwaht*), 541.
- [ERWENDEN, *zv.* [*cp. abwenden*], avert, prevent.]
- ERWERBEN, *stv.* III, [*erwerben*], attain, obtain. *Inf.* 219, 582. *Pret. subj.* 235.
- ERWERN, *zv.* [*erwehren, only used in the secondary sense 'to defend oneself from,' 'resist'*], hinder: 841.
- ERZEIGEN, *zv.* [*erzeigen*], show, manifest: 84, 863, 913, 1365.

ESCHE, *see* asche.

ETELICH, *adj.* [etlid], any, some, many a: 168.

ETEWER, (*n.* ETEWA5), *pron.* [only the *neut.* etwas is still in use], any one, some one; something. *Neut.* etewa5 as *adv.*, somewhat, a little: 1418.

EWIC, (*gen.* EWIGES), *adj.* [ewig], eternal: 432, 610, 1148, 1154, 1516.

## F, see V.

## G.

GÂBE, *stf.* [Gabe], gift: 1420.

GÂCH, (*gen.* gâhes), *adj.* [jad], but now almost *obsol.* See gæhe], quick, in a hurry; mir ist gâch, I am in a hurry, I am intent on: 953.

GÆHE, *adj.* [jäh], = gach: 720, 960 (gâhes muotes sîn, to be quick in making up one's mind, overhasty, indeliberate).

GÂHEN, *vv.* hasten: 856.

GALLE, *wf.* [Galle], gall: 109, 152.

GAN, *see* gunnen.

GÂN, GÊN, *str.* VII, [gehen], go, walk. *Inf.* 1142, 1206; *pres. ind.* 588, 779; *pres. part.* (gânde), 1230; *pret.* (gie or gienc, giengen), 470, 514, 905, 1270, 1389.

GANZ, *adj.* [ganz], all, whole. complete; nothing but: 41, 63, 768, 788.

GAR, *adv.* [gar has lost its primary signification 'fully,' except in the phrase *gan und gar*], fully, entirely; very: 83, 300, 320, 321, 468, 525, 655, 1120, 1139, 1307; vil gar: 362, 880, 1376; gar sêre, very much: 1201; niht gar, nothing at all: 391.

GAST, *stm.* [Gast], stranger, guest: 1342.

GEARBEITEN, *vv.* be at work, obtain by working, take trouble: 795.

GEBÂREN, *vv.* [gebaren, but very unusual], conduct oneself: 304, 1410.

GEBERDE, *stf.* [Gebürde], appearance, bearing: 991, 1286.

GEBE, *stf.* gift, grace: 348.

GEBEN, *str.* V, [geben], give, grant. *Inf.* 246, 528, 609, 648, 687, 753, 777, 1153, 1279; *pres. subj.* (gebe), 760, 1500; *pret. ind.* (gap, gâben), 332, 1404, 1442, 1513; *p.p.* (gegeben), 56, 295, 695, 1146, 1250, 1295, 1480.

GEBIETEN, *str.* II, [gebieten], order, command. *Inf.* 1460; *pret.* (gebôt), 641, 1450.

GEBOT, *str.* [Gebot], command, commandment: 116, 640, 816, 1434, 1481; ze gebote stân, to obey: 678 (*see note*).

GEBRECHEN, *str.* IV, [gebredjen, only with the secondary meaning 'to be wanting

- or defective ], break. *Pret.* (abc gebrach, broke off, took away by force), 620.
- GEBRESTEN, *stv.* IV, [*The vb. is now obsol., cp. the rarely used subst. Gebresten*, 'defect'], to be lacking or defective. *Pret.* (gebrast), 67, 1341.
- GEBÜESEN, *wv.* [*cp. büßen, which, however, has a more restricted usage*], improve, do away with; make amends for: 553.
- GEBÜRE, *wm.* [*cp. Bauer*], neighbour; farmer, peasant: 272, 276.
- GEBURT, *stf.* [*Geburt*], birth, noble birth: 39, 42, 45, 162, 717.
- GEDAGEN, *wv.* be silent. *Imper.* 502.
- GEDANC, (*gen.* gedankes), *stm.* [*Gedanke*], thought: 529, 1243.
- GEDENKEN, *wv.* [*gedenken*], think, bear in mind, intend. *Inf.*, 1000 (gedenken an, remember); *pres.*, 640; *imper.*, 631, 744, 1100; *pret.*, (gedächte) 171, 366, 1056; dar zuo gedenken, to direct one's thoughts in this direction, take it into consideration, 1100.
- GEDINGE, *wm. or stf.* thought; hope: 170, 241.
- GEDINGEN, *wv.* hope: 194.
- GEDRÂTE, *adv.* quickly (*see drâte*): 1238, 1346.
- GEDULTIC, *adj.* [*geduldig*], patient: 140.
- GEDULTIKEIT, *stf.* [*obsol. = Geduld*], patience: 138.
- GEENDEN, *wv.* [*cp. enden*], put an end to, complete: 1145.
- GEGEN, *prep.* [*gegen, but with more restricted use*], to, towards, about: 175, 180, 1049, 1391 (gegen im [= ihm entgegen], to meet him).
- GEGICHTE, *stm.* [*Gicht, f.*], cramp, gout; *but generally*, pain: 884.
- GEHEIßEN, *stv.* VII, [= *verheissen*], promise. *Inf.*, 1330; *pres. ind.*, 644; *pret. subj.* (gehieße), 570.
- GEHELFFEN, = helfen: 929.
- GEHENGE, *stf. or n.* [*Gehänge* = anything hanging], permission: 537 (*see note*).
- GEIST, *stm.* [*Geist*], spirit, mind: 348, 863.
- GELEBEN, *wv.* [= *erleben*], live, live to see: 526.
- GELEISTEN, = leisten: 571.
- GELICH, *adj.* [*gleich*], like, equal: 43, 66; sin gelich [= *seinesgleichen*], his equal: 136, 281.
- GELICHE, *adv.* [*gleich*], alike, equally: 1509, 1515.
- GELIEBEN, *wv.* endear, make pleasing: 347; sich gelieben (*with dat.*), win favour with: 15.
- GELOUBEN, *wv.* [*glauben*], believe: 1392, 1397.
- GELÜCKE, *stm.* [*Glück*], luck, good fortune: 1383.

- GELUST, *stm. or f.* [*Gelüst, m. or n.*], desire, lust; joy: 690.
- GEMACH, *stm. or n.* [*Gemach is used exclusively with the secondary signification, 'room', but the primary meaning is still seen in the adj. gemach*], rest, peace of mind; ease, comfort; a place to rest, a room: 142, 294, 769, 1181, 1447.
- GEMAHELE, *st. or w. f.* [*Gemahlin*], spouse, wife: 341, 431, 908, 912, 931, 949, 955, 967, 987, 1446.
- GEMEIN, *adj.* [*gemein is more usual in its secondary meaning 'vulgar'*], belonging together, common; der gemeine munt, the mouth of all, the common voice: 1350, 1466.
- GENEIT, *adj.* joyous: 1192.
- GENEREN, *w.* [= *mehren*], increase: 58.
- GEMIDEN, *stv.* I, [= *meiden*], keep at a distance, avoid: 317.
- GEMÜETE, *stm.* [*Gemüt*], mind, heart, disposition; desire, resolution: 321, 465, 521, 869, 1038, 1239, 1382.
- GENÂDE, *stf.* [*Gnade*], favour, grace; kindness: 655, 676, 808, 965, 1385, 1483; von iuwern genâden, through you: 670, 683; genâde sagen, thank: 693, 1014.
- GENÂDELÔS, (GNÂDELÔS), *adj.* without grace; unhappy, wretched: 1342.
- GENÂDEN, (GNÂDEN), *w.* [*gna-den, almost absol., with restricted use*], show favour; thank (*with dat. of pers. and gen. of thing*): 927.
- GENÆME, *adj.* [*genehm*], pleasing, agreeable, charming: 124, 311.
- GENESEN, *stv.* V, [*genesen, with more restricted use*], become well, recover; remain alive. *Inf.*: 441, 627, 924, 985, 1214, 1303, 1336; *pres. ind.* (genise), 190, 853; *pret.* (genas), 1054, 1376.
- GENIETEN, *w.* *Ref.* sich genieten (*with gen.*), make use of, rejoice in: 76.
- GENIEZEN, *stv.* II, [*genießen*], enjoy, reap the benefit of (*with gen.*) *Pret.* (genôz) 287.
- GENISBÆRE, *adj.* curable: 172.
- GENISLICH, *adj.* able to recover, curable: 168, 186, 190, 199.
- GENIST, *stf.* [= *Genesung*], recovery, cure: 181, 240.
- GENÔZ, *stm.* [*Genoß*], comrade, fellow: 1123.
- GENÔZEN, *w.* associate, compare; genôzen hin ze, compare with: 464.
- GENÜEGEN, *w.* [*genügen*], satisfy, be sufficient. *Used impers. with acc. of pers. and gen. of thing*: des genüebet mich, I am satisfied with it: 936.
- GENUOC, (GNUOC). (*gen. genuo-*

- ges), *adj.* [*genug*], enough. *Neut. sg. used as subst.* (*with gen.*): 277, 1305.
- GENUOC, (GNUOC), *adv.* [*genug*], enough: perfectly, quite: 453, 1147, 1172.
- GEQUELN, *zv.* [= *quälen*], afflict, torture: 352.
- GERÄTEN, *stv.* VII, [*geraten, with more limited use*], advise, recommend; succeed, come upon. *Prct. subj.* (*geriete*), 345; *geräten* *zc.*, prove successful with: 376.
- GERINGEN, *stv.* III, [= *ringen*], strive, exert oneself: 601.
- GERIUTE, *stn.* [*cp. reuten, root out*], arable or farmed land: 259, 267, 1443.
- GERIUWEN, *stv.* II, [*gerueen*], cause to repent. *Impers. with acc. of pers. and gen. of thing*: *e3* *geriuwet* *nich*, I repent. *Pres. ind.* 954, 1101; *pret. subj.* (*geriuwe*), 959.
- GERN, *zv.* [= *begehren*], desire, long for (*with gen.*): 762, 775, 939, 964, 1010, 1245.
- GERNE, *adv.* [*gern*], readily, willingly: 127, 213, 229, 236, 276, 371, 435, 455, 679, 726, 800, 828, 923, 1017, 1040, 1050, 1080. *Compar.* (*gerner*), 583.
- GERUOCHEN, *zv.* [*geruhen, but with very restricted use, 'to be pleased', 'condescend'*], be mindful, show consideration for, approve of (*with gen.*): 1361; be pleased: 255.
- GESCHEHEN, *stv.* V, [*geschehen*], fall to one's lot, befall; happen. *Inf.* 102, 852, 1097, 1159, 1255, 1276; *pres. ind.* (*geschiht*), 850, 1084; *pret. ind.* (*geschach*), 128, 141, 272, 289, 293, 402, 970, 1096, 1282; *p.p.* 762, 763, 1284, 1407.
- GESCHIH, *stf.* [*Geschichte, generally with the secondary meaning, 'story, history'*], occurrence, event; affair: 261.
- GESEHEN = *sehen*. *Inf.* 1227, 1275; *pres. ind.* (*gesiht*), 414; *pret.* (*gesach*), 121.
- GESITZEN = *sitzen*. *Prt.* (*gesâzen*), 886.
- GESPRECHEN = *sprechen*. *Inf.* 885; *imper.* 1263, 1266; *pret.* (*gesprach*), 619.
- GESTÂN, GESTÊN, *stv.* VI, [*gestehen, only with the secondary meaning 'confess'*], stand, remain standing. *Inf.* 659.
- GESÛMEN, *zv.* [= *fânnen*], delay, keep waiting: 920.
- GESUNT, (*gen. gesundes*), *adj.* [*gesund*], healthy, cured; alive: 1034, 1179, 1370, 1409, 1480, 1485.
- GESUNT, *stm.* health, 1153, 1495.
- GESWEIGEN, *zv.* [*geschweigen, (from Mhg. geswigen), 'to pass over in silence'*], bring to silence: 509, 555, 591.



- GETRAGEN = tragen. *Pret.*  
 (getruoc, 1023.
- GETRÆSTEN, *wv.* [*getrösten*],  
*refl.* (*with gen.*) sich getræst-  
 ten, console oneself for:  
 848.
- GETRÚWEN, *wv.* [*getrauen*,  
*usually with the secondary*  
*meaning 'venture,' 'dare'*],  
 trust, have confidence in,  
 (*with dat.*): 663, 1152.
- GETUON, = tuon. *Pret. subj.*  
 (getæte), 524, 536, 1334.
- GETURREN, *anom. v.*, have  
 the courage, dare. *Pres.*  
 (getâr, geturren), 1129, 1130,  
 1322, 1328; *pret. subj.*  
 (getörste), 439.
- GETWELEN, *wv.* [*cp. Engl.*  
 *dwell*], wait; dwell: 351.
- GEVALLEN, *stv.* VII, [*gefallen*,  
*only with the secondary*  
*meaning 'please'*], fall to  
 one's lot: 1518; wol geval-  
 len, please: 1508.
- GEVOLGEN, *wv.* [= *folgen*],  
 follow, yield; comply with:  
 1017.
- GEVRUMEN, *wv.* [*frommen*, 'to  
 advance the interests of'],  
 advance, send; let go:  
 1034.
- GEWALT, *stm. or f.* [*Gewalt, f.*]  
 power, force, might: 280,  
 699.
- GEWALTIC, *adj.* [*gewaltig*],  
 powerful, mighty: 1297.
- GEWANT, (*gen.* gewandes),  
*stm.* [*Gewand*], clothing,  
 dress: 1026.
- GEWANT, *adj.* (*p.p.* of wen-  
 den), [= *bewandt*], consti-  
 tuted, conditioned: 410;  
 von sô gewanten sachen,  
 of such a nature: 12. 323  
 (*see wenden*), 1268 (*see note*).
- GEWEINEN, = weinen: 833.
- GEWENEN, *wv.* [*gewöhnen*],  
 be accustomed or familiar.  
*Ger. (dat.)* gewenenne: 334.
- GEWERN, *wv.* [*gewähren*], grant,  
 perform (*with acc. of pers.*  
*and gen. of thing*): 949.
- GEWERREN, *stv.* III, stand in  
 the way, hinder; trouble,  
 be grieved. *Inf.* 491, 898,  
 1052, 1151, 1176.
- GEWINNEN, *stv.* III, [*gewinnen*],  
 get, obtain, receive. *Inf.*  
 72, 202, 444, 1061; *pres.*  
*ind.* 496; *pret. ind.* gewan)  
 270, 335, 1235, 1463; *p.p.*  
 (gewunnen) 1118.
- GEWIS, (*gen.* gewisses), *adj.*  
 [*gemîß*], certain: 713, 1167.
- GEWISSE, *adv.* [*gemîß*], cer-  
 tainly: 816.
- GEWONHEIT, *stv.* [*Gewohnheit*],  
 custom; nâch gewonheit,  
 as usual: 515.
- GEZEMEN, *stv.* IV, [*geziemen*],  
 be becoming or fitting.  
*Pres. subj.* 1500; *pret. subj.*  
 (gezæme) 312, 1122.
- GOLT, *stm.* [*Gold*], gold: 211.
- GOT, *stm.* [*Gott*], God: 13,  
 25, 115, 120, 145, 204, 254,  
 256, 295, 348 *etc.*
- GOUCH, *stm.* [*Gauch*], cuckoo;  
 fool: 733.
- GRAP, (*gen.* grabes), *stm.*  
 [*Grab*], grave: 658. 847, 849.

[GRAS, *stm.* [**G**ras], grass.]  
 GRIM, (*gen.* grimmes), *stm.*  
 [**G**rimm], wrath, rage; ze  
 grimme, wrathfully: 1285.  
 GRIMMIC, (*gen.* grimmiges),  
*adj.* [**g**rimmig], wrathful,  
 violent: 1029  
 GRÖS, *adj.* [**g**roß], great, large:  
 243, 271, 353, 477, 539, 575,  
 632 *etc.* *Superl.* grøest, 99.  
 GRÜEN, *adj.* [**g**rün], green: *su-*  
*perl.* allergrüenest, very  
 greenest: 111.  
 GRÜÖS, *stm.* [**G**rüß], greeting:  
 308, 1411, 1421.  
 GÜETE, *stf.* [**G**üte], goodness,  
 kindness: 322, 466, 522,  
 870, 1037, 1240, 1381.  
 GÜETLICH, *adj.* [**g**ütlich], kind-  
 ly, friendly: 310, 349, 1491.  
 GÜETLICHEN, *adv.* of güet-  
 lich: 305.  
 GUNNEN, GÜNNEN, *anom. v.*  
 [**g**önnen, *æw.*], not to envy,  
 grant, (*with dat. of pers. and*  
*gen. of thing*). *Pres. ind.*  
 (gan, gunnen), 741, 776,  
 804, 980; *imper.* 628; *pret.*  
 (gunde), 538, 893.  
 GUOT, *adj.* [**g**ut], good: 139,  
 232, 342, 451, 497, 561,  
 662a, 892 *etc.*  
 GUOT, *stm.* [**G**ut], goods,  
 wealth; kindness: 45, 77,  
 192, 207, 363, 398, 403,  
 495 *etc.*  
 GÜRTEL, *stm.* [**G**ürtel], girdle,  
 belt: 338.

## H.

HABE, *stf.* [**H**abe], possessions:  
 41, 258  
 HABEN, HÂN, *æw.* [**h**aben], have.  
*Inf.* 35, 224, 399, 446, 508  
*etc.*; *pres. ind.* (hân, hâst,  
 hât) 18, 20, 90, 207, 240,  
 356 *etc.*; *pret. ind.* (hete,  
 het, hâte) 38, 285, 290,  
 295, 297, 299 *etc.*; *pret.*  
*subj.*: 922 *etc.*  
 HAGEL, *stm.* [**H**agel], hail: 791.  
 HALP, (*gen.* halbes), *adj.*  
 [**h**alb], half: 796.  
 HANDELN, *æw.* [**h**andeln], do,  
 carry on; e5 handeln mit,  
 proceed with: 1126.  
 HANT, *stf.* [**H**and], hand,  
 1208; ze handen haben,  
 to have at one's disposal,  
 possess: 38: aller (mancher)  
 hande, all (many) kinds of:  
 59, 770; welher hande,  
 what kind of: 484.  
 HÂR, *stm.* [**H**aar], hair; niht  
 ein hâr, not the slightest:  
 500; hâres breit, hâres grôz,  
 the slightest: 1101, 1196.  
 HÂRBANT, *stm.* [**H**aarband],  
 head-band, ribbon for the  
 hair: 336.  
 HARTE, *adv.* [**h**art *with much*  
*more restricted use* = 'hard'],  
 very, in the highest degree:  
 189, 213, 613, 697, 779,  
 848 *etc.*  
 HASE, *æw.* [**H**ase], hare: 1123  
 (*see note*).  
 HAÛ, *stm.* [**H**auß], hatred:  
 896 (*see note*).

- HEBEN, *stv.* VI, [heben], raise, begin. *Pret.* (huop), 1309; *refl.* sich heben, arise: 993, 1468.
- HEIL, *stn.* [heil], welfare, prosperity; salvation: 25, 132, 255, 424, 638, 741, 831.
- HEILIC, HEILIG, *adj.* [heilig], holy: 863, 1365.
- HEIM, *stn.* [heim], home. *Acc.* (heim) *as adv.*, home: 246, 1347, 1379; *dat.* (heime) *as adv.* at home, dâ heime, [daheim], 1349, 1399, 1424.
- HEIMLICH, *adj.* [heimlich], intimate, private: 1181; heimlich werden, to feel at home: 340.
- HEIMVART, *stf.* [heimfahrt], homeward journey: 1426.
- HEIß, *adj.* [heiß], hot: 783.
- HEIßEN, *stv.* VII, [heissen], be called; order, bid. *Pret. ind.* (hieß), 48, 341, 1061, 1190, 1206, 1259, 1461.
- HELFE, *stf.* [hülfe], help: 222.
- HELFEN, *stv.* III, [helfen], help. *Pres. subj.* (helfe) 1317, 1520; *pret. ind.* (half) 333; *pret. subj.* 935, 1109.
- HELLE, *stf.* [hülle], hell: 733.
- HELN, *stv.* IV, [hehlen], conceal. *Imper.* (hil), 1083 (*with acc. of pers. and gen. of thing*).
- HER, *adv.* [her], here, hither; now: 1134, 1267; her ze, towards, 672; her . . . hin, hither . . . thither, on this side . . . on that. 1470; unz her [bisher], hitherto, 691.
- HERMIN, *stn.* [hermelin, m.], (*adj.* from harme, 'ermine'), ermine fur: 1024.
- HERRE, (HER), *wm.* [herr], master, lord: 30, 48, 75, 112, 277 *etc.*
- HERREN, *wv.* to make master; have as a master; wirs geherret sin, to have worse masters: 273.
- HERTE, HART, *adj.* [hart], hard; *compar.* herter: 364.
- HERZE, *stn.* [herz], heart: 50, 149, 231, 379, 395 *etc.*
- HERZELEIT, *stn.* [herzeleid], deep sorrow: 709.
- HERZELIEBE, *stn.* joy of the heart: 1413.
- HERZERIUWE, *stf.* sadness of heart, deep pain: 1028.
- HERZESÈRE, *stf.* deep suffering or sorrow: 242.
- [HIBÈRE, *adj.* marriageable (*see note to l. 225.*)]
- HIE, *adv.* [hie], here: 577, 601, 731, 996, 1468, 1496; hie vor, hitherto: 385, 428; hie mite, herewith: 968.
- HIMELKRÔNE, *stf.* [himmelkrone], heavenly crown: 1168, 1293.
- HIN, *adv.* [hin], thither, hence: 1034, 1056, 1180, 1270; dâ hin 836; hin ze or zuo: 52, 466, 692, 1174, 1433; hin unz an, as far as, unto 1355; her . . . hin (*see her*); hin für, before, outside: 1223.
- HINDER, *prep.* [hinter], *with dat. and acc.* behind: 159.

- HIRÂT, *stm. and f.* [H<sup>h</sup>irat], marriage: 1453.
- HIUTE, *adv.* [hente], to-day: 714, 909, 981.
- HÔCH, (*gen.* hôhes), *adj.* [h<sup>h</sup>och], high: 82, 404, 405, 718, 1205. *Superl.* hochst: 113.
- HÔCHVART, *stf.* [H<sup>h</sup>offart], pride, arrogance: 151.
- HÔHE (HÔH), *adv.* [h<sup>h</sup>och], high, highly: 386.
- HOF, (*gen.* hoves), *stm.* [H<sup>h</sup>of], court; yard, farm-yard: 780.
- HOLN, *zv.* [h<sup>h</sup>olen], fetch; sûft holen, draw breath, sigh: 378, 475.
- HOLT, (*gen.* holdes), *adj.* [h<sup>h</sup>old], friendly, kind; einen holt machen, to gain one's good will: 212.
- HENEË, *zv.* [h<sup>h</sup>öhnen], dishonour, disparage, scorn: 876.
- HONIC, (*gen.* honiges), *stm.* [H<sup>h</sup>ouig, *m.* (since the 15th cent.)], honey: 152.
- HËREN, *zv.* [h<sup>h</sup>ören]; 1) hear. *Pres. subj.* 23, 635; *pret. ind.* (hôrte) 179, 822, 844, 1314; 2) [= gehôren] zuo hœren, belong to, be necessary to; *pres. ind.* 198, 230.
- HÛBESCH, HÛVESCH, *adj.* [h<sup>h</sup>öfisch; h<sup>h</sup>übsch] is another form now used in a general sense, = 'fine, handsome', courtly, courteous, well-bred: 74.
- HULDE, *stf.* [H<sup>h</sup>uld], favour, grace; permission; mit or bi iuvern hulden, by your favour, with your permission: 308, 370, 660, 662c, 684, 814, 1138, 1506.
- HUNGER, *stm.* [H<sup>h</sup>unger], hunger: 786.
- HÛS, (*plur.* hûs, hiuser), *stm.* [H<sup>h</sup>aus], house: 256.
- HÛT, *stf.* [H<sup>h</sup>aut], hide, skin: 588 (see note).

## I.

- ICH, (*gen.* min (as poss.)), *dat.* mir, *acc.* mich; *pl. n.* wir, *gen.* unser (as poss.), *dat. acc.* uns), *pron.* [idj, mir etc.], I, me; we, us: 90, 95, 96, 101, 105, 190 etc.
- ICHN, ICHNE, = ich ne.
- IE, *adv.* [je], ever, at any time: 270, 427, 523, 524, 715, 793 etc.
- IEDOCH, *adv.* [jedoch], however: 347, 594, 600, 932, 1336.
- IEGELICH, IEGLICH, *pron.* [jeglich], each, every, 1423.
- IEMAN, IEMEN, *pron.* [jemand], any one: 229, 235, 507, 512.
- IEMER, *adv.* [immer], ever, always, for ever: 187, 203, 587, 608, 661, 679, 767, 836, 1304, 1400, 1489.
- IHT, *pron. and adv.* 1) *pron.* anything: 9, 538; 2) *adv.* in any way, anyhow: 1074, 1262. 3) = niht: 21, 809 (see note to l. 21).
- IME, IM, IN, see er.
- IN, *prep.* [in], with *dat. and acc.* in, into: 34, 37, 83, 95 etc.

INNE, INNEN, *adv.* [*inne*], in, within; *dâ...* inne, wherein, 264; innen bringen (*with acc. of pers. and gen. of thing*), bring to one, convince: 934.

IR, *see* *dû and er*.

IRREN, *ww.* [*irren*], confuse, disturb; hinder: 772.

IST, *see* *sin*.

IU, *see* *dû*.

IUWER, IWER, (*gen. pl. of dû*), *poss. pr.* [*euer*], your: 196, 208, 209, 232, 370 *etc.*

## J.

JÂ, *interj.* [*ja*], yes, verily, certainly: 207, 638, 641, 653, 688, 844, 931, 1264, 1268, 1274.

JÂMER, *stm.* [*Jammer*], pain, grief: 355, 875, 911, 930.

JÂMERLICH, *adj.* [*jâmerlich*], pitiable, miserable: 261, 716, 991, 1032, 1286.

JÂMERLICHEN, *adv.* [*jâmerlich*], pitiable: 130.

JÂR, *stm.* [*Jahr*], year: 303, 351, 748, 784, 794, 1377.

JEHEN, *stv. V.* [*ep. bejehen*], say, confess, assert. *Inf.* 672, 1314, 1423; *pres. ind.* (gihe) 647, 1162; *pret. ind.* (jach), 863, 901, 1198.

JOCH, *adv.* even: 746.

JUGENT, *stf.* [*Jugend*], youth: 34, 60, 722.

JUNC, (*gen. junges*), *adj.* [*jung*], young: 609, 694, 785, 1039, 1081; *ze* jungest, at last, 715, 1011, 1518.

## K.

KALT, *adj.* [*kalt*], cold: 783.

KEIN, *prou. adj.* (*a form of dehein*) [*kein*], no: 505, 1010.

KEMENÂTE, *w. or stf.*, a room with a fire-place (*kâmin*), the women's apartment: *gen. room*: 1187.

KÊREN, *ww.* [*kehren*], turn; *sich kehren*, to be converted, 806, 1432; *ze gote kêren*, to devote to God's service: 870.

KERZE, *wf.* [*kerze*], candle: 101.

KIESEN, *str. II.* [*kiesen kûren*], *only poet.* = 'choose', examine, perceive; choose. *Pret.* (*kurn*), 1394.

KINDESCH, *adj.* [*kindisch*], *but with the meaning* 'childish', childlike: 346.

KINT, (*gen. Kindes*), *stm.* [*kînd*], child: 302, 303, 313, 322, 330, 333, 337, 523 *etc.*

KINTLICH, *adj.* [*kindlich*] = 'childlike', 'as a child', childlike, childish: 331, 465, 869.

KLAGE, *stf.* [*klage*], complaint, grievance, lament: 262, 359, 501, 547, 551, 1043.

KLAGEN, *ww.* [*klagen*], complain; mourn for: 263, 358, 485, 490, 706, 845. *Inf. as subst.* *da5 klagen*: 1028.

KLEIDEN, *ww.* [*kleiden*], clothe, dress. *Pret.* (*kleite*), 1343.

KLEINE, *adv.* [*klein*], *but the*

- Mhg.* word has also the meaning of *wenig*], little; small: 392, 697.
- KLEIT, (*gen.* kleides), *stn.* [kleid], clothing, dress. *Plur.* (kleit or kleider): 1022, 1191, 1193.
- KOMEN, *stv.* IV, [kommen], come. *Inf.* 505, 548, 815; *pres. ind.* (kume) 374, 579, 750, 951; *pret. ind.* (quam, kam) 407, 469, 513, 1039, 1134, 1140; *pret. subj.* (quæme) 584; *p.p.* (komen) 238, 607, 876.
- KOUFEN, *zv.* [kaufen, with more restricted meaning], buy, acquire, gain: 430, 662.
- KRAFT, *stf.* [kraft], power, might; abundance: 207.
- CRÊATIURE, *w. or stf.* creature: 1199 (see note).
- KREFTIC, *adj.* [kräftig], strong, mighty: 243.
- KRÔNE, *stf.* [krone], crown: 86; *fig.* the best of its kind: 63.
- KRÛENEN, *zv.* [kröuen], crown: 825.
- KUMBER, *stn.* [kummer], sorrow, grief: 292.
- KÛME, *adv.* [kaum], hardly: 904.
- KÛNIGINNE, *stf.* [kœnigin], queen, princess: 812.
- KUNFT, *stf.* [kunft only poet. and rare; Ankunft is the usual word], coming, arrival: 1388.
- KÛNNE, *stn.* [*cp. Engl.* kin], race, descent; relationship: 80, 388, 656, 1170.
- KÛNNEN, KUNNEN, *anom. v.* [kœnnen], know, be able, can. *Pres.* (kan, kunnen or kœnnen), 444, 729, 803, 1176; *pret. ind.* (kunde) 58, 72, 218, 304, 317, 376, 436, 861, 882, 894.
- KUNT, (*gen.* kundes), *adj.* [kund], known: 1475; kunt tuon, make known: 536, 1465.
- KURN, see kiesen.
- KURZ, *adj.* [kurz], short; vor kurzer stunt, a short time ago, recently: 1476.
- KURZEWÏLE, *stf.* [kurzweil], short time, pastime, amusement: 320.
- KÛSSEN, *zv.* [kœssen], kiss. *Pret.* (kusten), 1417.

## L.

- LACHEN, *zv.* [lachen], laugh: 106, 968, 1107. *Inf. as neut. subst.* 106, 1414.
- LÂN, see lâsen.
- LANC, (*gen.* langes), *adj.* [lang], long: 794, 1211.
- LANCLEBEN, *stn.* = lanclîp: 720.
- LANCLÎP, *stn.*, long life: 646, 1514.
- LANGE, *adv.* [lange], long, for a long time: 759, 1054. *Comp.* (langer): 245.
- LANT, (*gen.* landes), *stn.* [land], land, country; home: 37, 263, 265, 282; heim ze lande, home: 1347, 1379, 1442.

- LANTLIUT, *stn.* [**lantsleute**], people of a country, countrymen: 944, 1427.
- LAST, *stn.* [**last**, *f.*], burden: 68.
- LASTER, *stn.* [**laster**, *restricted to the meaning 'vice'*], abuse, invective, disgrace: 1351.
- LÂZEN, LÂN, *stv.* VII. [**lassen**], let, leave, abandon. *Inf.* 159, 661, 797, 1185, 1259, 1269, 1277, 1280; *pres. ind.* 420, 433, 549, 623, 658, 832, 839, 851, 1161; *pres. subj.* 985; *imper.* (lâ, lât, lânt), 194, 634, 684, 806, 1156, 1255; *prct. ind.* (liez) 342, 1062, 1268, 1352; *prct. subj.* 220, 569, 1168.
- LEBEN, *zv.* [**leben**], live: 96, 114, 245, 583, 599, 621, 715, 754 *etc.*
- LEBEN, *stn.* [**Leben**], life: 55, 83, 296, 527, 610 *etc.*; *zir lebene*, in her life, 675.
- LEGEN, *zv.* [**legen**], lay, place. *P.p.* (geleit) 191, 409; *arbeit dar an legen*, expend pains upon it: 20.
- LEIDE, *adv.* sorrowfully; *compar.* leider [**leider**], used *interjectionally*, unfortunately, alas! 147, 221, 407, 500, 504, 1082.
- LEIDEN, *zv.* [*cp.* **verleiden**], spoil, make unpleasant. 611, 650.
- LEISTEN, *zv.* [**leisten**], fulfil, perform, do: 663, 815, 825, 1163.
- LEIT, (*gen.* leides), *adj.* [**leid**, *but only used predicatively*], painful, distasteful, hateful: 768, 912; *e3 ist mir leit*, I am sorry: 503; *Comp.* (leider), 584.
- LEIT, (*gen.* leides), *stn.* [**leid**], suffering, pain, grief: 118, 137, 358, 615, 619, 767, 787, 885, 964, 1029, 1368.
- LENGE, *stf.* [**länge**], length; *die lenge (as an adv.)*, in the long run, for a long time: 598.
- LÊREN, *zv.* [**lehren**], teach, instruct: 249, 867; *gelêret*, learned: 1.
- LESEN, *stv.* V. [**lesen**], gather; read. *Pres. subj.* 23; *prct. ind.* (las : 2, 29.
- LESTERLICH, (**LASTERLICH**), [**lästerlich**, *but with altered meaning, see laster*], disgraceful, ignominious: 1249.
- LETZEN, *zv.* [**lehen**, *rarely used and with the secondary meaning, 'rejoice' (celebrate the end of a thing). Cp. with *Alhg.* letzen **verlehen***], hinder, hurt, injure; take one's departure: 361.
- LIDEN, *stv.* I. [**leiden**], endure, suffer. *Inf.* 604, 1079, 1322; *ger.* *ze lidenne*, 141, 293; *pres. subj.* 455; *prct. ind.* (leit, liden) 139, 144, 280, 291; *prct. subj.* (liten) 227, 449, 923, 1048.
- LIEBE, *stf.* [**liebe** *with altered meaning, 'love'* *Alhg.* *minne*], pleasure, joy, favour: 1046.

- LIEBEN, *vw.* [*lieben*, with altered meaning, see *liebe*], give pleasure, show favour: 328, 975.
- LIEGEN. *stv.* II. [*lügen*], tell falsehoods, lie. *P.p.* (gelogen), 1317.
- LIEHT, *stm.* [*Licht*], light: 104,
- LIEP, (*gen.* *liebes*), *adj.* [*lieb*], dear, beloved, agreeable, pleasant: 337, 369, 423, 430, 462 etc. *Compar.* *lieber*, 755.
- LIEP, (*gen.* *liebes*), *stm.*, joy, happiness: 709.
- LIGEN, *stv.* V. [*lügen*], lie. *Pret. ind.* (lac. *lagen*), 471, 866, 1209, 1217; *ane* *ligen*, take place (of an event): 162; beseech pressingly [*cp.* *anliegen*], 982; *ûfe* *ligen*, lie upon: 1445.
- LIHTE, *adj.* [*leicht*], light, easy; of small value: 1170 (see note.)
- LIHTE, *adj.* [*leicht*], light, easy; of small value: 1170 (see note).
- LIHTE, *adv.* easily, probably; perhaps; *vil* *lihte* [*cp.* *viel-leicht*]: 172, 334, 705, 749, 751, 933, 959.
- LIP, (*gen.* *libes*), *stm.* [*Leib* only with the secondary meaning 'body', but traces of the older meaning in such phrases as *Leib und Gut*]. life; body: 22, 121, 297, 353, 432, 596, 603 etc.
- LIST, *stm.* [*List*, *f.* only with the secondary signification 'cunning', 'deceit'], wisdom, intention; *arr*: 182, 374, 626, 1360.
- LIUT, *stm.* [*pl.* *luite* = *Leute*], people, folk: 15, 228, 260, 1312, 1314, 1444, 1471, 1478.
- LIUTERLICH(E), *adv.*, plainly; exclusively, entirely: 1352.
- LOBELICH, *adj.* [*loblich*, with restricted use], praiseworthy: 1420.
- LOBEN, *vw.* [*loben*], praise: 145, 608, 672.
- LOCH, *stm.* [*Loch*], hole, prison; 584 (see note), 1230.
- LÔN, *stm.* [*Lohn*], reward, pay; return: 21, 634, 711, 1164, 1167, 1294, 1519.
- LÔNEN, *vw.* [*Lohnen*], reward, repay: 1111.
- LOP, (*gen.* *lobes*), *stm.* or *m.* [*Lob*, *n.*], praise: 35 (see note), 73.
- LÆSEN, *vw.* [*lösen*], set free, free: 852b.
- LOUGEN, *stm.* [*Leugnen*], denial: 1416.
- LOUP (*gen.* *lobes*), *stm.* [*Laub*], foliage: 724 (see note).
- LÛT, *adj.* [*laut*], loud; *lût werden*, to make oneself heard, drop a hint: 587.
- LÛTZEL, *adv.* [*cp.* *Engl.* little], little; *euphem.* for not at all: 288, 401, 969.

## M.

- Mâc, (*gen.* *mâges*) *stm.* [*Mage*, but now *obsol.*], relative, kinsman: 65, 474.
- MAC, MACH, MAG, see *mügen*.
- MACHEN, *vw.* [*machen*], make: 11, 212, 1179, 1369.



- MAGENKRAFT, *stf.*, great power, splendour: 99.
- MAGET, MAGT (*contr. meit*), *stf.* [*Magd*, but the dimin. *Mädchen* is the modern synonym], girl, maiden: 224, 231, 302, 342, 355, 446 *etc.*
- MAN, (*gen. mannes, pl. man*), *stm. and pron.* [*Mann, man*], man, onc: 26, 36, 120, 122, 217, 218, 300, 301 *etc.*
- [MANBÆER, *adj.*, marriageable].
- MANEC, (MANC), (*gen. maneges*), *adj.* [*mand*], many a. many: 6 (mange for manege), 158, 169, 474, 488, 546, 703, 770, 992.
- Måſe, *stf.* [*Måſe*], measure; proportion: 316.
- MÆRE. *stm.* [*Mære, poet. The dimin. Märchen* is restricted to the meaning 'fairy-tale'], report, story: 29, 185.
- Mê, *see* mère.
- MEIER, *stm.* [*Meier, (Lat. major)*], farmer: 295, 354, 876, 1396, 1437.
- MEIERIN, *sif.* a farmer's wife: 1437.
- MEINEN, *ww.* [*meinen, but with more restricted use*], have in mind, purpose; be the cause of (*with acc.*): 618.
- MEIST, *adj.* (*superl. of mêt*) [*meist*], greatest, most: 709, 830, 1164; allermeist, very greatest: 522.
- MEIST, *adv.* [*meist*], mostly; aller meist, most of all, very much: 244, 347.
- MEISTER, *stm.* [*Meister*], master: 183, 195, 215, 373 *etc.*
- MEISTERSCHAFT, *stf.* [*Meisterschaft*], mastery, skill, art; control, mastery of oneself: 100, 208, 1127.
- MEIT, *see* maget.
- MENSCHLICH, *adj.* [*mens(d)lich*], human: 858.
- MÊR, *adj.* [*mehr*], more, greater. *Compar.* mêrer, merre [*cp. mehrere*]: 427, 1406.
- MÈRE, ME, *indecl. n.* [*Meir*], more: 241, 531, 713, 734, 838, 939, 1429.
- MÈRE, MÈ, *adv.* [*mehr*, more: 491, 587, 720 (niht mere), 1418; niemer mère: 496, 1226.
- MERKEN, *ww.* [*merken*], observe, give attention to; remember. *Pret.* (marhte), 468.
- MEſſER, *stm.* [*Meſſer*], knife: 1209.
- MICH, MIR, *see* ich.
- MICHEL, *adj.* [*cp. Angls. micel*], great: 359, 680, 990, 996, 997, 1071, 1099, 1468, 1511. *Compar.* 603.
- MIETE, *stf.* [*Miete now restricted to the meaning 'rent'*], reward, payment; gift: 346, 644.
- MILTE, *stf.* [*Milde*], kindness, generosity: 66.
- MIN, (*gen. sg. of ich*), *poss. pron.* [*mein*], my: 211, 222, 369, 386, 400, 408 *etc.*
- MINNE, *st. or wf.* [*Minne, poet.*], love, affection: 71, 643, 801, 811, 879.

- MINNECLICH, *adj.* [*minniglich*, *poetic, in imitation of the Mhg. word*], amiable, charming: 1233.
- MINNEN, *vv.* [*minnen, poet.*], love: 799.
- MISELSUHT, *stf.*, leprosy: 119 (*see note*).
- MISLICH, *adj.* [*mislich or mislich* with the meaning 'doubtful,' 'difficult,' 'disagreeable'], different, of different kinds; at variance: 7, 167, 992, 1473.
- MISSESAGEN, *vv.* not to tell the truth, deceive. *Pres. ind.* (*contr. misseseit*), 1312.
- MISSEWENDE, *stf.*, deviation from the right; blemish, defect: 54.
- MIST, *stm.* [*Mist*], dung, dirt: 132, 730.
- MITE, MIT, *prep.* [*mit*], with (*with dat.*): 59, 219, 275, 310, 322, 326 *etc.* *dâ mite*, wherewith, in order that [*damit*], 10, 14, 27, 329, 440, 627 *etc.*
- MITE, MIT, *adv.* [*mit*], with, along with; *mit varn*: 613.
- MITTE, *adj.* middle; *mitter tac* [*Mittag*], midday: 154.
- MITTEN, *adv.* [*miffen*], in the midst: 132.
- MORGEN, *stm.* [*Morgen*], morning, to-morrow; *dat.* (*contr. morne*) to-morrow: 707, 714; *morne dër tac*, to-morrow, the following day: 510, 526.
- MÜEJEN, MÜEN, *vv.* [*mühen*], trouble, be burdensome, annoy: 782.
- MÜETERLICH, *adj.* [*mütterlich*], motherly: 737.
- MÜEZECLICHEN, *adv.* leisurely, slowly: 1220.
- MÜEZEN, *anom. v.* [*müessen*], must. *Pres. ind.* (*muoz, müezen*) 110, 222, 415, 456, 604, 624 *etc.*; *pres. subj.* (*müeze*) 581, 687, 706, 754, 1276, 1517; *pret. ind.* (*muoste*) 151, 1336, 1384; *pret. subj.* (*müeste*) 159, 224, 442, 446, 508, 1304.
- MÜEȜIC, *adj.* [*müȝig*], at leisure: 1260.
- MÜGEN, MUGEN, *anom. v.* [*mögen*, now almost exclusively restricted to the meaning 'may' (*concessive*) and 'like'], be able, can [= *Nhg. können*], may. *Inf.* 399; *pres ind.* (*1st. and 3rd. pers. mac*, *mag or mach*, *2nd pers. maht*, *pl. mugen or mügen*) 101, 188, 221, 411, 504 *etc.*; *pres. subj.* (*müge*) 202; *pret. ind.* (*mohte*) 329, 591, 1019, 1335; *pret. subj.* (*möhte*) 11, 14, 370, 464, 485 *etc.*
- MUNT, (*gen. mundes*), *stm.* [*Mund*], mouth: 585, 862, 1350, 1417, 1466.
- MUOT, *stm.* [*Mut*], spirit, mind; personal worth; courage, desire; resolution, mood: 46, 78, 82, 140, 248, 364, 397, 562 *etc.*; *die rede ist dir ze muote*, thou hast the matter in thy mind,

- made up thy mind to do it: 956, 978; einen muot nemen, make a resolution: 1487.
- MUOTER, *stf.* [**M**utter], mother: 472, 541, 567, 629, 663 *etc.*
- N.
- NÂCH, NÂHE, *adv.* [**n**ah], near, close; nearly: 521, (deep); vil nâch, very nearly, almost: 1203, 1355.
- NÂCH, *prep.* [**n**ach], after, according to; to, towards; for: 22, 174, 266, 296, 387, 515, 677, 721, 833, 1161, 1457, 1514; dar nâch, thereafter, therefore: 239, 954, 1047, 1428.
- NACKET, *adj.* [**n**ackt], naked: 1088, 1195, 1232.
- NAHT, *stf.* [**N**acht], night, 510, 542; des nahtes, at night: 470, 514.
- NAME, *wm.* [**N**ame], name: 47, 1159.
- NÂT, *stf.* [**N**acht], seam, 1193 (*see note*).
- NE, NE-, -N, *neg. part.* not: 32, 67, 200, 204, 208, 220, 221, 228 *etc.*
- NEBEL, *stm.* [**N**ebel], mist, fog: 723.
- NEIGEN, *wv.* [**n**eigen], bow down. *P.p.* (geneiget), 83.
- NEIN, *neg. part.* [**n**ein], no: 908, 1263, 1266.
- NEMEN, *stv.* IV, [**n**ehmen], take, seize; receive. *Inf.* 957, 1208; *pres. ind.* (nim) 1321 (war nemen, give attention, perceive); *pres. subj.* (neme) 1499; *imper.* 1487; *pret. ind.* (nam, nâmen) 6, 392, 467, 1040, 1071, 1519; *pret. subj.* (nâmen) 1462; *p. p.* (genommen): 547 (sich an nehmen, to take upon oneself), 873, 1042.
- NENNEN, *wv.* [**n**ennen], name. call. *P.p.* (genant), 4, 18.
- NIE, *adv.* [**n**ie], not at all, never: 306, 469, 513, 584, 619, 620, 1023, 1096, 1306, 1406.
- NIEMAN, NIEMEN, *pron.* [**n**iemand], no one, nobody: 36, 127, 200, 388, 411, 423, 548 *etc.*
- NIEMER, NIMER, *adv.* [**n**immer], never: 178, 407, 774, 809, 815, 861, 895, 920, 1149; nimer mære (mê) [**n**immermehr], never more: 496, 1035, 1226.
- NIENE, = nie ne, 1425.
- NIENDER, *adv.* nowhere; by no means: 147, 319, 437.
- NIHT, *stm.* (*pron.*) [**n**ichts from the old gen. nihtes, in the phrase 'nihtes niht'], nothing: 221, 376, 391, 444, 486, 537, 576, 578 *etc.*; niht anders: 230, 445, 451, niht wan, nothing but, only: 177.
- NIHT, *adv.* [**n**icht], not: 220, 238, 262, 274, 413, 421 *etc.*
- NIUWAN, NIWAN, *adv. and conj.* nothing but, only, except: 231, 677, 689, 1351.
- NIUWE, *adj.* [**n**eu], new: 1235, 1240.

NOCH, *adv. and conj.* [**n**och], 1)  
*adv.* still, yet: 970, 1330; 2)  
*conj.* nor (*with foregoing*  
*neg.*): 67, 201, 717, 719, 781,  
783, 786, 872; *weder* . . . .  
noch, neither . . . . nor: 1479.

NÔT, *stf.* [**N**ot], hardship, suffer-  
ing; need, necessity: 359,  
426, 456, 595, 603, 711, 716  
*etc.* durch alle nôt, in any  
case, unconditionally: 223.

NÔTHAFT, *adj.* needy, in dis-  
tress: 64.

Nû, NU, *adv.* [**n**un, **n**u], now:  
16, 106, 124, 126, 194, 200,  
221 *etc.*

Nû, *conj.* when: 1241.

NUNE, = nu ne.

NÛTZE, *adj.* [**n**ütze], useful:  
1332. *Compar.* 926.

## O.

OB, *conj.* [**o**b, *but with more*  
*restricted use*], if, in case  
that, whether; that: (*with*  
*ind. and subj.*) 9, 145, 746,  
802, 804, 922, 1074, 1090,  
1253, 1302.

OB, *prep.* [**o**b, *but unusual*],  
over, above; upon: (*with*  
*dat.*) 847, 849.

ODER, ODE, *conj.* [**o**der], or:  
23, 192, 218, 439, 727, 748,  
952, 1006, 1066, 1067, 1449.

OFFEN, *adv.* [**o**ffen], open: 386.

OFTE, *adv.* [**o**ft], often: 161  
(vil ofte, very often, full oft).

OUCH, *adv. and conj.* [**o**uch],  
also: 40, 52, 85, 128, 130,  
181, 209 *etc.*

OUGE, *wn.* [**O**uge], eye: 417,  
478, 519, 929, 1393; 1403,  
1415.

Ouwê, owê, *interj.* [**o**(an)Wêh!],  
alas!, woe! 1290, 1297.

## P.

PFASSE, *wn.* [**P**fasse *used in a*  
*derog. sense since the Re-*  
*formation*], priest: 1512.

PFELLER, *stm.* [*from Mid.*  
*Lat.* palliolum], a fine silk  
material, silken cloth or  
carpet: 731.

PFERT, (*gen.* pferdes), *stm.*  
[**P**ferd, (*from Mid. Lat.*  
paraveredus, parifredus)],  
horse: 1022.

PFLEGE, *st. and wf.* [**P**flege],  
care, 310, 1374.

PFLEGEN, *stv.* V, [**P**flegen],  
take care of; undertake,  
use; be accustomed to  
(*with gen.*); *pret. ind.* (pflac):  
472, 512, 865, 1210, 1446.

PFLUOC, (*gen.* pfluoges), *stm.*  
[**P**flug], plough: 779.

PORTE, *stf.* [**P**forte], gate: 406.

PORTENËRE, *stm.* [**P**förtner],  
gatekeeper, porter: 405.

PRIS, *stm.* [**P**reis], praise, re-  
nown: 73.

PRISEN, *wn.* [**P**reisen], praise,  
extol: 81, 1452.

## R.

RÄCHE, *stf.* [**R**ache, *restricted*  
*to the meaning 'revenge'*],

- punishment, revenge: dunch  
râche, as a punishment: 409.
- RÂT, *stm.* [**Rat**, *but with more restricted use*], 1) advice, counsel; council: 70, 174, 249, 1069 (*pl.* ræte, 'resolutions'), 1454, 1473. 2) help, assistance; deliverance: 580, 645, 915, 917, 1041. 3) store, supply [= *Nhg. Vorrat*]: 773, 780.
- RÂTEN, *stv.* VII, [**raten**], counsel, advise. *Inf.* 1452, 1472; *pres. ind.* (ræt, râten) 966, 1498; *imper.* 1482; *prt. ind.* (riet) 1459, 1470.
- REDE, *stf.* [**Rede**, *but with more restricted meaning*], speech, discourse; story; matter: 17, 189, 467, 565, 569, 662b, 637, 864, 896, 902, 956 *etc.*
- REGEN, *stm.* [**Regen**], rain; *fig.* of tears: 478, 1415,
- REHT, *stm.* [**Recht**, *with more restricted meaning*], right, authority; obligation, duty: 209, 680, 858, 1398, 1450, 1467.
- REHTE, REHT, *adv.* [**redjt**], rightly, truly, clearly: 305, 1078, 1085, 1116, 1247, 1281, 1363.
- REIN, *adj.* [**rein**], pure, clean, without sin, good: 59, 296, 322, 344, 460, 903, 938, 1037, 1370.
- REINE, *adv.* [**rein**], purely: 698.
- REIZEN, *wv.* [**reizen**], irritate, excite; allure. *Impers.* mich reizet, I desire: 1157.
- RÏCHE, RICH, *adj.* [**reidy**], rich, abounding in; splendid, great: 44, 129, 200, 282, 294, 761, 1016, 1022, 1293, 1364, 1510. *Comp.* richer: 1430.
- RÏCHE, *stm.* [**Reidy**], kingdom: 313 (*see note*), 1516.
- RÏCHEIT, *stf.* [*obsol.*, *cp.* **Reidy-tum**], riches, wealth: 39.
- RÏCHEN, *wv.* be rich; make rich: 252.
- RIGEL, *stm.* [**Riegel**], bar (of a door): 194.
- RIHTEN, *wv.* [**ridjten**], put right, set straight; sich ûfrihten, rise up: 543.
- RINGE, *adj.* [*cp.* **gering**, 'of little worth'], easy, light; careless; ringes muotes, free of care, light-hearted: 530.
- RINGEN, *stv.* III, [**ringen**], strive, struggle. *Pret. ind.* (ranc), 793.
- RINT, (*gen.* rindes), *stm.* [**Rind**], ox: 781.
- RÏTEN, *stv.* I, [**reiten**], ride. *P.p.* (riten), 1389.
- RITTER, *stm.* [**Ritter**], knight: I, 34, 1340.
- RIUWE, *st. or wv., wv.* [**Reue**, *but with more restricted meaning*], sadness, pain; pity; repentance: 381, 477, 501, 938, 1002; âne riuwe, cheerfully, willingly: 819.
- RIUWIC, *adj.* [**reunig**], sad, repentant: 889.
- ROS, *stm.* [**Rosî**], horse: 782.
- ROUBEN, *wv.* [**rauben**], rob, take away: 1398.

- ROUCH, *stm.* [**Rauch**], vapour, smoke: 726.
- ROUFEN, *wv.* [**raufen**], pluck out; sich roufen, tear one's hair: 1285.
- RÜCKE, *st. or wv.* [**Rücken**], back; über rücke, on one's shoulders: 69.
- RUOCHEN, *wv.* turn one's thoughts to. pay attention to: 413.
- RUOFEN, *stv.* VII, [**rufen**]. call. *Pret. ind.* (rief), 906.
- S.
- Sâ, *adv.* immediately, forthwith: 881.
- SACHE, *stf.* [**Sache**], thing, matter, affair: 12, 105, 442, 622, 770, 1448.
- SAGE, *stf.* [**Sage**, *but in the special sense of 'saga'*], saying, report: 1392; von or näch sage, according to report, by hearsay: 266, 595.
- SAGEN, *wv.* [**sagen**], say, tell. *Inf.* 23, 486, 489, 694, 1013, 1330; *pres. ind.* (seit, *contr.* for saget) 26, 301, 397, 435, 1084; *imper.* 908, 1078, 1094, 1267; *pret. ind.* (seite *contr.* for sagete) 533, 1455; *p.p.* (geseit, for gesaget), 165, 356, 445, 459 *etc.*
- SÆLDE, *stf.* goodness; fortune: 406, 1381.
- SÆLIC (*gen.* sæliges), *adj.* [**selig**], fortunate, happy, blessed: 681, 736, 1304.
- SAM, *conj.* as: 1364.
- SAMIT, *stm.* [**Sammet**, *from Mid. Lat. samitum*], velvet: 1024.
- SANFTE, *adv.* [**sanft**], slowly; softly, gently: 1216.
- SANTE, *wv.* [**Sankt**], saint: 867.
- SA5, *see* sitzen.
- SCHADE, *wv.* [**Schade**], injury: 615.
- SCHAFFEN, *stv.* VI, [**schaffen**], create, do; provide. *Pret.* (schuof) 294; *p.p.* (*exceptionally, weak, geschaffet*): 778.
- SCHAME, *stf.* [**Scham**], shame: 1086.
- SCHAMEN, *wv.* [**schämen**], *refl.* sich schamen, to be ashamed: 1196.
- SCHARPF, *adj.* [**schärf**], sharp: 1209.
- SCHIEDEN, *stv.* VII, [**scheiden**], sever, separate; go away. *Inf.* (as *subst.*) 1032; *pres.* 686; *pret.* (schiet) 137, 1367; *p.p.* (gescheiden), 769.
- SCHELTEN. *stv.* III, [**schelten**], blame, reproach: *Inf.* (as *subst.*), 1309, 1334, 1337.
- SCHEMELICH, *adj.* shameful, disgraceful: 383, 456.
- SCHIERE, *adv.* [**schier**, *with the meaning 'almost'*] in a short time, soon: 176, 458, 796, 1021, 1179, 1194.
- SCHILT, *stm.* [**Schild**], shield; *fig.* protection: 65.
- SCHIN, *adj.*, clear, shining; visible: 112, 416.
- SCHINEN, *stv.* I, [**schijnen**], shine,

- become visible *or* clear, appear: 418.
- SCHIRMEN, *ww.* [*schirmen*], protect: 717.
- SCHUHEN, *ww.* [*schuenen*], be afraid of, shun: 422, 1479.
- SCHOUWE, *stf.* [*Schan*], look, glance; appearance: 6.
- SCHÔZE, *wm. or f.* [*Schoß*], bosom, lap: 463.
- SCHÖNE, *adj.* [*Schön*], beautiful, handsome, fine: 299, 626, 671, 1022, 1241, 1341, 1375, 1395; *compar.* (schöner) 1199; *superl.* (schöneste) 674.
- SCHÖNE, *stf.* [= *Schönheit*], beauty: 718.
- SCHÔNE, *adv.* (*to* schœne), beautifully, well: 287.
- SCHRIBEN, *stv.* I, [*schreiben*], write. *P.p.* (geschriben), 3, 17.
- SCHRIEN, *stv.* I, [*schreien*], cry; *pret.* (schrê), 1289.
- SCHRIFT, *stf.* [*Schrift*], writing, Scripture: 90 (*see note*).
- SCHRUNDE, *w. or stf.* [*Schrunde*], scratch, slit, crack: 241.
- SCHULDE, *stf.* [*Schuld*, with the secondary meaning 'fault', 'debt'], cause, reason, behalf; fault: 28; von schulden, with right, naturally, 1087, 1384; von dinen schulden, through thee, 669, 813, 1505; von welhen schulden, for what cause, wherefore, 1324.
- SCHULDIC, *adj.* [*schuldig*], guilty, owing: 835.
- SEHEN, *stv.* V, [*sehen*], *see. Inf.* 101, 851, 1035 (*inflected*) 1062, 1098, 1156, 1185, 1256; *pres. ind.* (sihe) 563, 800, 1496; *imper.* 106, 124, 544 (*see note*); *ger.* 673; *pret. ind.* (sach, sâhen) 385, 855, 1182, 1241, 1271; *P.p.* 578, 675, 1287, 1408, 1424. *ane* sehen, look at, *see:* 127, 401, 1197, 1234, 1491.
- SEIT, SEITE, *see* sagen.
- SÊLE, *stf.* [*Seele*], soul: 25, 142, 255, 605, 645, 671, 682, 689, 735.
- SELP, (*gen.* selbes), *pron.* [*selb*], self, same: 1) self, 26, 248, 821, 824, 826, 830 *etc.* 2) der selbe, the same: 29, 166, 239, 367, 393, 555, 881, 1069.
- SELTEN, *adv.* [*selten*], seldom: 270, 343.
- SELTS.ENE, *adj.* [*seltsam*], rare, wonderful; strange: 185, 1412.
- SENDEN, *ww.* [*senden*], send. *Inf:* 1457; *pres. subj.* 458.
- SENEN, *ww.* [*sehnen*], *refl.* sich senen, yearn; fret: 157.
- SENFTE, *adj.* [*sanft*, with the meaning 'soft', 'gentle'], light, easy; soft, pleasant: 932.
- SENFTEN, *ww.* [*cp. sänftigen*], soften, alleviate, moderate: 637, 738, 1036.
- SERE, *adv.* [*sehr*, but with more restricted use, 'very'], painfully, violently; very: 137, 333, 361, 954, 1003, 1201, 1225.

- SETZEN, *zw.* [setzen], put, place: 773.
- Sî, *see* sîn ('be') and er.
- SICH, *see* sîn.
- SIDER, *adv.* [*compar. of sit* = *Nhg. seit*], afterwards, later; since: 970.
- SIECH, *adj.* [siedj], sick, ill: 420, 433, 1174.
- SIECHEIT, *stf.* [Siedheit], sickness, disease: 166, 410, 911.
- SIECHTUOM, *stm.* [Siedhtum], = siecheit: 143, 988.
- SILBER, *stm.* [Silber], silver: 211, 1279.
- SIN, (*gen. sinnes*), *stm.* [Sinn], sense, mind; wisdom, courage: 201, 290, 315, 408, 695, 802, 860, 880, 1202, 1498.
- Sîn, (*gen. of the refl. pron. also used as gen. of the pers. pron. er*) [sein]. 1) *As refl. pron. (dat. sich)*: 14, 18, 26, 27, 76, 94, 145 etc. 2) *As pers. pron., see er.* 3) *As poss. pron. his, its*: 19, 22, 34, 38, 40, 41, 42 etc.
- Sîn, *anom. v.* [sein], be. *Inf.* III, 221, 223, 337, 370 etc. *pres. ind.*: (*Ist. sg. bin, 2nd sg. bist, 3rd sg. ist; pl. sîn, sint,*): 105, 108, 115, 189, 196, 200, 203, 228 etc. *pres. subj.* (sî, sîn) 26, 423, 593, 674, 728 etc. *pret. was etc. (see wesen)*.
- SINGEN, *stv.* III, [singen], sing. *Pret. (sanc)*, 71.
- SÎT, SINT, *conj.* [seit, but with more restricted use], since; as [= da], because: 682, 918, 1248, 1360. *Compar. sider; 970 see sider.*
- SITE, *st. or w m.* [Sitte], manner; custom; gestures, demeanour: 228, 900, 1284, 1412 (*see note to l. 900*).
- SITZEN, *stv.* V, [sitzen], sit, be settled; live: *Pret.* (saz, sâzen) 354, 879; *p. p.* (ge-sezzen), 31.
- SLÂFEN, *stv.* VII, [schlafen], sleep. *Inf.* 470, 515, 549; *pres. ind.* 907; *pres. part.* 479; *pret.* (sliet) 905.
- SLAHEN, *stv.* VI, [schlagen], strike, beat: *pres. ind.* (sleht) 791; *pret.* (sluoc).
- SLAhte, *stf.* [Schlacht, only used with the meaning 'battle', but cp. Schlag (from *Nhg. slac*)], kind, manner; race; battle: 169, 787, 852b, 1448.
- SMÂCHEIT, *stf.* insult, contempt: 143.
- SMERZE, *w m. or stf.* [Schmerz, m.], pain: 380, 476, 1091.
- SNÏDEN, *stv.* I, [schneiden], cut. *Inf.* 1129; *pres. ind.* 1092; *pret. ind.* (sneit) 1212; *pret. subj.* (snite) 450.
- Sô, so, *adv. and conj.* [so, but more restricted in its use]. 1) *Adv.* so, in such a degree, of such a kind, in such a manner: 1, 12, 158, 200, 201, 306, 309, 311, 334 etc. 2) *Conj.* so, then, [= so]: 180, 559, 604, 606, 622 etc.; if, when [= wenn], 96, 111, 958; yet [= doch],



- 230, 561; as, [= wie], 46, 301, 329, 472, 503 etc.
- SOLCH, SOLH, *pron. adj.* [*soldj*], such: 381, 442, 547, 752, 790, 1210,
- SORGE, *st. or wf.* [*Sorge*]. care: 531.
- [SORGEN, *wv.* [*sorgen*], care, be solicitous.]
- SPÆHE, *adv.* neatly; strangely, wonderfully: 1411.
- SPARN, *wv.* [*sparen*, limited to the meaning 'spare,' i.e. not to spend.] save, spare, [= *sjhonen*], 285.
- SPEHEN, *wv.* [*spähen*], look at, examine: 1228.
- SPIEGEL, *stm.* [*Spiegel*], looking-glass, mirror: 336.
- SPIEGELGLAS, *stm.* [*Spiegelglas*, now only used technically of 'plate-glass'], mirror: 61.
- SPIL, *stm.* [*Spiel*], play: 331.
- SPOT, (*gen.* spottes), *stm.* [*Spott*], scorn, mockery; disgrace: 383, 944, 1351.
- SPRECHEN, *stv.* IV. [*sprechen*], speak, say: *Inf.* 635, 845, as *subst.*, 822, 1421; *pres. ind.* 91; *pret. ind.* (*sprach*, *sprächen*): 36, 205, 369, 381, 490, 499, 544, 629 etc.; *p.p.* (*gesprochen*): 941. aber sprechen, reply: (*pret.*) 195, 215.
- SPREITEN, *wv.* [*spreiten*], spread: 731.
- STÂN, STÊN, *stv.* VI. [*stehen*], stand, stop; be, exist. *Inf.* 679, 827, 1141, 1205, 1496; *pres. ind.* 100, 622, 918, 1088; *pres. subj.* (*stê*): 424, 1095; *pres. part.* (*stânde*, 'resting'), 463; *pret. ind.* (*stuont*), 55, 386, 395, 1194, 1224, 1490. stân ane, depend upon, 424, 684.
- STAP, (*gen.* staves), *stm.* [*Stab*], staff: 657.
- STARC, (*gen.* starkes), *adj.* [*stark*]. strong, heavy, hard: 201, 597.
- STARKE, *adv.* [*stark*], powerfully, strongly; very: 345.
- STAT, *stf.* [*Statt*, *cp.* also *Stadt*], place: *dat.* (*stete*) 91.
- STAT, STATE, *stf.* [*only used now in the dat. pl. zu staten*], suitable place or time; opportunity, assistance; ime ze keinen staten komen, to afford him no assistance: 505.
- STÆTE, *stf.* steadfastness; constancy, duration: 98, 724.
- STÆTE *adj.* [*stet*], firm, steadfast; constant: 62, 808, 1105, 1436.
- STÆTE, *adv.* [*cp. stets*, which comes, however, from the *Alhg. gen.* stætes], steadfastly, constantly, always: 53.
- STÆTECLICHEN, *adv.* = stæte: 1433.
- STERBEN, *stv.* III. [*sterben*], die. *Inf.* 564, 581, 623, 1125, 1248, 1282, 1503; *pres. ind.* (*stirbet*) 781; *pres. subj.* 236.
- STERKE, *stf.* [*Stärke*], strength: 718.

- STILLE, *adv.* [still], silently, secretly: 485.
- STIURE, *stf.* [Steuer], tax, donation: 275.
- STOUP, (*gen.* stoubes), *stm.* [Staub], dust: 723.
- STEREN, *vw.* [stören], distract, interrupt: destroy; *pret.* (störte), 1222.
- STRÂFEN, *vw.* [strafen, with more restricted use, 'punish'], set right; blame; punish: 550.
- STRENGE, *adj.* [streng], strict, harsh: 597.
- STRICHEN, *stv.* I, [streichen], stroke; whet: 1219.
- STRÏT, *stm.* [Streit], strife, quarrel: 1468.
- STUNDE, *stf.* STUNT, *indecl. f.* [Stunde, but chiefly with the meaning 'hour'], time, hour: 10, 318, 555, 881; für diese stunde (stunt), now, from now on, 586, 945: vor kurzer stunt, a short time ago: 1476.
- SÜEZE, *adj.* [süß], sweet; tender, charming, affectionate: 326, 348, 461, 480, 554, 711, 937, 1166, 1360, 1514.
- SÜEZE, *stf.* [Süße], sweetness, pleasant things; affection: 87, 108, 701, 704.
- SÛFT, *stm.* [Seufzer], sigh: 379, 382, 474.
- SUHT, *stf.* [Sucht], illness, disease, (*gen. and dat.* sühte): 196, 232, 441.
- SÛLN, SULN, *anom. v.* [sollen, but with much more restrict-  
ed use], will, shall; ought to, must; may, might; avail. *Pres. ind.* (sol, solt; suln, sult), 35, 493, 599, 621, 653, 666, 707 etc.; *pres. subj.* (süle) 1142; *pret.* 245, 337, 361, 440, 676, 700 etc.
- SUNDER, *prep.* [sonder, but unusual], without; against: (*with acc.*) 1244.
- SUNNE, *stf.* [Sonne], sun: 156.
- SUOCHEN, *vw.* [suchen], seek, search: 8, 181, 1228.
- SUS, SUST, *adv.* [sonst, but with the meaning 'otherwise'], in this way, thus: 400, 410, 480, 550, 554, 551 etc.
- SWÂ, *conj.* where; swâ mite, wherewith, in whatever way, 329.
- SWACHE, *adv.* [schwach, but restricted to the secondary meaning 'weak'], wretchedly, in poverty: 754.
- [SWACHEIT, *stf.* [Schwachheit = 'weakness', see swache], meanness; poverty; dishonour].
- SWAR, *conj.* whither, to whomsoever: 1459.
- SWERE, *stf.* [Schwere, but with restricted meaning], pain; grief, sorrow; weight: 484, 546, 1043.
- [SW.EREN, *vw.* be grieved, sorrow.]
- SWEBEN, *vw.* [schweben], hover, soar: 95, 149.
- SWENNE, *conj.*, when, if: 535, 579, 601, 652c.
- SWER (*neut.* swa5), *rel. pr.*

- [*from sô wer*], who, whoever; what: 3, 22, 28, 191 *etc.*
- SWIE, *adv. and conj.* [*from sô wie*] as, so; how, howsoever; although: 1) *adv.* 345, 414, 593, 1333, 1348; 2) *conj.* 422, 423, 424, 1079
- [SWIGEN, *stv.* I, [*schweigen*], be silent].
- SWIMMEN, *stv.* III, [*schwimmen*], swim. *Pres. part.* (*as adj.*), 150.
- SWINDE, *adj.* [*cp. geschwind*, 'swift,' 'quick'], powerful; swift; violent, fierce: 153.
- [SWINDEN, *stv.* III, [*schwinden*], disappear.]
- T.
- TAC, (*gen. tages*), *stm.* [T<sup>ag</sup>], day: 154, 161, 511, 526, 694, 796, 920 *etc.* des tages, on the same day: 1109.
- TAGEN, *wv.* [t<sup>agen</sup>], become day, 904.
- TANZ, *stm.* [T<sup>anz</sup>], dance: 1142.
- TEIL, *stm. or m.* [T<sup>eil</sup>, *n. or m.*], share, part: 256; ein teil, a little, somewhat: 637, 832, 960. 1114, 1124,
- TIEF, *adj.* [t<sup>ief</sup>], deep: 379, 474.
- TISCH, *stm.* [T<sup>is</sup>ch], table: 1205.
- TIURE, *adj.* [t<sup>eu</sup>er], dear, costly; rare: 1200.
- TIURE, *adv.* in a high degree; strongly, much; vil tiure, very pressingly, earnestly: 1104, 1137.
- TIUVEL, *stm.* [T<sup>eu</sup>fel]. devil: 694.
- TOHTER, *stf.* [T<sup>och</sup>ter], daughter: 355, 499, 568, 573, 592, 630 *etc.*
- TOR, *stm.* [T<sup>or</sup>], gate, door: 386, 1358.
- TÖRPERHEIT, *stf.*, vulgarity, impoliteness: 51.
- TÔT, *adj.* [t<sup>ot</sup>], dead: 749, 755, 1296.
- TÔT, (*gen. tôdes*), *stm.* [T<sup>ot</sup>], death: 95, 227, 360, 425, 449, 455 *etc.*
- TOUGEN, *stm. or f.*, secrecy; miracle: 1394.
- TOUGEN, *adv.*, in secret, unnoticed: silently: 520, 930.
- TRAGEN, *stv.* VI, [t<sup>ragen</sup>], bear, carry. *Inf.* 457; *pres. subj.* (treist, *contr. for* tregest) 1251; *prct. ind.* (trouc). 68, 520.
- TRAHEN, TRÂN, *stm.* [T<sup>hr</sup>âne, *f. from the old pl.*], tear. *Pl.* (trchene): 481.
- TRIEGEN, *stv.* II, [t<sup>ri</sup>ügen], deceive. *Prct. ind.* (troug): 400.
- TRIUWE, *stf.* [T<sup>re</sup>ue], fidelity, trust; (*in the pl.*) expressions of trust or devotion, devotion: 62, 290, 419, 574, 737, 820, 827, 829, 943, 1001, 1015, 1356, 1366.
- TRÔST, *stm.* [T<sup>ro</sup>st], consolation, confidence: 164, 237.
- TRÛSTEN, *wv.* [t<sup>r</sup>östen], console; *pret.* (tröste): 253.
- TRÛEBE, *adj.* [t<sup>ri</sup>übe], gloomy, dark: 155.
- TRÛREC, TRÛRIC, *adj.* [t<sup>rau</sup>rig], sad, 148, 566.

TRÛREN, *wv.* [**trauern**], mourn, grieve: 899 (*inf. as subst.*)  
 TRÛTGEMAHELE, *w. or stf.*, dear wife: 906, 1490 (*see note to l. 906.*)  
 TRÛWEN, TRIUWEN, *wv.* [**trauen**], believe, trust: 193.  
 TÛGEN, TUGEN, *anom. v.* [**taugen**, *wv.*], be good for, suitable or furthering; be of use. *Pret. ind.* (tohte) 330, 1020; *pret. subj.* 13, 551, 572, 889 (*see note to l. 13.*)  
 TUGENT, TUGENDE, *stf.* [**Tugend**], *but with more restricted use*, personal excellence, strength, virtue; capability, fine manners: 33, 40, 59, 719.  
 TUGENTLICHEN, *adv.* bravely, courteously, 1339.  
 TUMP, (*gen. tumbes*), *adj.* [**dumm**], *but usually with the secondary meaning 'foolish'*, inexperienced, youthful; foolish: 400, 408, 593.  
 TUON, *anom. v.* [**tun**], do, make, act. *Inf.* 1098, 1216; *pres. ind.* (tuon): 136, 396, 416, 498, 949, 955, 1080, 1158, 1247, 1331; *pres. subj.* (tuo) 1262; *imper.* 585, 967, 1155; *pret. ind.* (tete, tet, tâten) 146, 965, 1471; *pret. subj.* (tæte) 276, 487, 1070, 1308, 1435; *p.p.* (getân): 507, 1005, 1117, 1386, 1484; sich abe tuon, divest oneself of, give away, relinquish (*with gen.*) 257, 1106; ûf

tuon, open: 1262; zuo tuon, close: 585; kunt tuon, make known, address: 1465; nôt tuon, to be irresistible, not to be restrained: 359, 997; wê tuon, hurt: 532, 846.  
 TÛR, *stf.* [**Tür**], door; vor der tür, at the door: 1183, 1224.  
 TURREN, *anom. v.*, dare. *Pres. ind.* (tar, turren): 1323.  
 TWAHEN, *stv.* VI, wash; abe twahen, wash down, rush down. *Pres. ind.* (tweht), 792.  
 TWINGEN, *stv.* III, [**zwingen**], press, compel: 910.

## U.

ÛBEL, *adj.* [**übel**], bad: 952.  
 ÛBER, *prep.* [**über**], above, over: *with acc.* 28, 69, 255, 658, 730.  
 ÛBER, *adv.* [**über**], over, in excess: 67,  
 ÛBERTRAGEN, *stv.* VI, [**übertragen**], *with more restricted use*, carry over; exempt, spare: *pret. ind.* (übertruoc): 278.  
 ÛF, ÛFFE, *prep.* [**auf**]. 1) *With dative*: on, upon: 114, 646, 1373; 2) *with accus.* on, to, for, up to: 238, 339, 579, 588, 602, 607, 696, 1066. *With dâ* (dar ûf, thereupon): 795, 1207.  
 ÛF, ÛFFE, *adv.* [**auf**], up: 543, 1206, 1277; ûf tuon, open: 1262.

- UMBE, UMB, *prep.* [un], *with acc.* about, for; *with:* 308, 384, 476, 492, 528, 610, 648 *etc.*; *dar umbe*, about it, therefore: 18, 1095, 1125; *war umbe, umbe was, wherefore, why:* 206, 549, 1078.
- UMBEVÂHEN, *stv.* VII, [umfaugen], embrace. *Pret. ind.* (umbevienc), 1492.
- UNDE, UND, *conj.* [und], and: 12, 14, 22, 27, 39, 43, 45 *etc.* (See note to l. 274).
- UNDER, *prep.* [unter], under, amongst; between. *With dat.* 302, 325, 859, 993, 1031, 1469; *with acc.:* 88, 702; *under wegen beliben* [=unterbleiben] not to be accomplished: 1121.
- UNDERSNIDEN, *stv.* I, separate by cutting; make a garment of variously coloured materials; *fig.* mingle, mix: 1411.
- UNDERTÂN, *part. adj.* [unterthân], dependent; submissive: 817.
- UNDERTÆNEC, *adj.* [unterthünig], = *undertân*: 1489.
- UNDERWINDEN, *stv.* III, [unterwinden *with more restricted use*], undertake; *sich underwinden*, take under one's care, have recourse to (*with gen.:*) 438, 946 (*pret. subj.*, *underwinde*).
- UNGEBOREN, *part. adj.* [ungeboren], unborn: 606.
- UNGEURT, *stv.*, low birth: 721.
- UNGEHABE, *stv.*, agitation, grief: 539.
- UNGELÔNNET, *part. adj.* [ungelohnt], unrewarded: 1161.
- UNGELOUPLIC, *adj.* [unglaublich], incredulous, incredible: 1063.
- UNGEMACH, *stv.* [Ungemach], annoyance, discomfort; grief: 271, 990, 1046.
- UNGEN.EME, *adj.* [= unangeuehm], unacceptable, disagreeable, unpleasant: 1477.
- UNGENESEN, *part. adj.* [ungenesen], unhealed: 187, 203.
- UNGERNE, *adv.* [ungern], unwillingly: 179.
- UNGESAMNET, *part. adj.* unagreed: 1454 (see note).
- UNGESCHRIBEN, *part. adj.* [ungeschrieben], unwritten, indescribable: 1404.
- UNGESUNT, (*gen.* ungesund), *stm.*, illness: 375.
- UNKUNT, (*gen.* unkundes), *adj.* unknown: 556.
- UNLANGE, *adv.* [*cp.* unlängst], not long, for a short time: 744.
- UNMLERE, *adj.*, unpleasant, worthless; revolting: 126.
- UNMINNEN. *vv.*, treat unlovingly, unaffectionately: 801.
- UNMÛZEKEIT, *stv.*, occupation, work: 357.
- UNMÛGELICH, *adj.* [unmöglich], impossible: 189, 234, 390, 453.
- UNMUOZE, *stv.*, restlessness, occupation, activity: 326.
- UNNÂCH, *adv.*, distantly, hard-

- ly, not by a long way: 44.
- UNREWERT, (*by metathesis for unerwert*), *adj.* [unerwehrt], not prevented; free, unshackled: 214.
- UNS, *see* ich.
- UNSER, (*gen. pl. of ich*), *pers. pron.* [unser], our: 106, 108, 110, 492, 508, 648 *etc.*
- UNTRÔST, *stm.*, poor consolation, discouragement: 177.
- UNTRËSTEN, *zw.*, dishearten, discourage: 206.
- UNTUGENT, *stf.* [Untugend, *restricted to the meaning* 'defect, 'vice'], weakness, ignoble character; vice, defect: 721.
- UNFRO, *adj.* [unfroh], joyless; sad, unhappy: 148, 510, 566, 824, 887, 1009.
- UNWANDELBÆRE, *adj.* [unwandelbar, *restricted to the meaning* 'unchangeable'], unchangeable; irreproachable, blameless: 42, 1172.
- UNWERT, *stm.* [Unwert *restricted to the meaning* 'worthlessness'], disregard, contempt; worthlessness: 416, 426.
- UNZE, UNZ, *prep. and conj.* [obsol. = bis]. 1) *Prep. with acc.* up to, till, until: 707; unzan [bis in]: 53, 457, 1355. 2) *Conj.* unzan, unzan an, unzan da5, until: 367, 470, 514, 760, 888, 1229, 1265.
- ÛPPIC, (*gen. üppiges*), *adj.* [üppig *only in the secondary sense*, 'luxuriant', 'voluptuous'], useless, vain; transient; voluptuous: 86.
- Û5, *prep.* [ans], out of, from (*with dat.*): 814, 1093.
- Û5, *adv.* [ans], out, 1075; Û5 ziehen [ansziehen], undress: 1085.
- Û5ER = Û5 der.

## V, (F.)

- VALLEN, *stv.* VII, [fallen], fall, fall to: *inf.* 110, 151; *pret. ind.* (viel), 116, 256. vellet (*pres. ind.*) under füe5e, is trampled under foot, sinks in the dust: 88.
- VALSCH, *stm.* [falsch, *n. but seldom used*], deceit, guile; impure thoughts: 51.
- VARN, *stv.* VI, [fahren], go, travel. *Pret. ind.* (vuor) 173, 180, 246, 1049, 1346; einem wol mite varn, to act well towards one: 613, varnde5 guot, movable property: 339.
- VART, *stf.* [fahrt], journey; Ûf die vart bringen, bring so far, to such a length: 339.
- VARWE, *stf.* [farbe], colour, appearance: 1139.
- VASTE, *adv.* [fast *with complete change of meaning* = 'almost'], fast, steadfast; strongly, very much: 52, 1004, 1157, 1207.
- VATER, *stm.* [Water], father: 459, 471, 487, 540, 593 *etc.*

- VA355EN, *ww.* [fassen], seize, grasp: 726.  
 VEILE, *adj.* [feil], vendible; purchasable: 217, 335.  
 VERBERN, *stv.* IV, not to have; avoid; spare: 274.  
 VERDERBEN, *stv.* III, [verderben], destroy, perish: 220, 563, 624.  
 VERDIENEN, *ww.* [verdienen], earn; deserve: 449.  
 VERDRIE3EN, *stv.* II, [verdricken], grieve, vex: *pret. ind.* (verdrô3), 144, 288.  
 VERENDEN, *ww.* [verenden *only used of killing game*], put an end to, end: 553.  
 VERGELTEN, *stv.* III, [vergeltten], requite, repay: 913, 944.  
 VERGE355EN, *stv.* V, [verge355en], forget (*with gen.*). *Pret. ind.* (vergâ355en) 878; *p.p.* (verge355en): 32.  
 VERJEHEN, *stv.* V, tell, confess. *P.p.* (verjehen). 377, 764.  
 VERKËREN, *ww.* [verkehren], turn round, change, alter: 82, 1238.  
 VERKIESEN, *stv.* II, not to choose; forego, give up: 494.  
 VERKLAGEN, *ww.* [verklagen, *only in the technical sense*, 'accuse'], cease grieving; wear out with grief: 1354.  
 VERLâ355EN, VERLÂN, *stv.* VII, [verlassen], leave undone, leave alone: 1006.  
 VERLEITEN, *ww.* [verleiten], mislead: 732.  
 VERLIESEN, *stv.* II, [verlieren], lose; waste. *Inf.* 493; *pres. ind.* (verliuset) 796; *pret. subj.* (verlûre) 1307; *p.p.* (verlor^n) 605, 734, 1103, 1292.  
 VERLUST, *stm.* [Verlust], loss: 689.  
 VERMISCHEN, *ww.* [vermischen], mix: 108.  
 VERNEMEN, *stv.* IV, [vernehmen], hear, learn. *Pret. ind.* (vernam) 523, 1171; *p.p.* (vernomen) 662d, 1133.  
 VERRE, *adv.* [fern, *but with much more limited use*], distant, far; much, very: 366, 854, 1000, 1053, 1112; *harte or vil verre*, very much 928. 974, 1073.  
 VERSAGEN, *ww.* [versagen], deny, refuse: 223.  
 VERSCHAFFEN, *stv.* VI, [verschaffen, *but with the meaning 'procure', 'provide'*], miscarry, spoil; *p.p.* (verschaffen) *as adj.* unfortunate, wretched: 725.  
 VERSCHULDEN, *ww.* [verschulden], lose; repay, recompense: 1486.  
 VERSEHEN, *stv.* V, [versehen *but with more limited signification*], provide, recognise; *refl.* sich versehen, believe, hope, expect (*with gen.*); *pret. ind.* (versach): 969, 1108.  
 VERSMËHELICH, *adj.* disgraceful, shameful: 118.  
 VERSMËHEN, *ww.* [verschmâhen], despise, scorn: 412; *p.p.* (*as subst.*), 115.

- VERSPRECHEN, *stv.* IV, [*verspre-*  
*djen*, but now chiefly with the  
meaning 'promise'], defend,  
claim, promise; deny, re-  
fuse: 210.
- VERSTÂN, VERSTÊN, *stv.* VI,  
[*verstehen*, now restricted to  
the meaning 'understand'],  
remain standing, cease; un-  
derstand, perceive; *refl.*  
(*sich verstân*), understand;  
*Inf.* 811; (*sich rehter sinne*  
an einem verstân, to know  
how to treat one properly)  
*pret. ind.* (*verstuont*), 134.
- VERSUOCHEN, *wv.* [*versuchen*],  
try, put to the test: 1362.
- VERSWERN, *stv.* VI, [*verschwören*],  
forswear, abjure: 50.
- VERSWIGEN, *stv.* I, [*verschweigen*],  
be silent, pass over in si-  
lence: 749.
- VERSWINGEN, *stv.* III, cease to  
swing, sink: *pret. ind.* (*ver-*  
*swanc*), 149.
- VERTRAGEN, *stv.* VI, [*vertragen*],  
bear, endure; *Inf.* 1329;  
*pret. subj.* (*vertrüegest*) 425.
- VERVÂHEN, *stv.* VII, [*verfangen*  
with the meaning 'to be  
caught'], attain, accomplish;  
*pret. ind.* (*verviengen*) 899;  
*impers.* (*with acc.*) be of use  
to, take effect upon [*cp.*  
*with impers. use of verfan-*  
*gen*], (*pret.*), 947.
- VERFLUOCHEN, *wv.* [*verfluchen*],  
curse: 160.
- VERWÂÛEN, *stv.* VII, condemn,  
ruin: curse: 160.
- VERWEGEN, *stv.* V, [*obsol., cp.*  
the *adj.* *verwegen* (the old  
part.) 'resolved', 'daring'],  
*Ref.* *sich verwegen*, re-  
solve (*with gen.*); *pret.* (*ver-*  
*wac*): 525.
- VERWEINEN, *wv.* [*verweinen*],  
wear out with weeping: 1354.
- VERWÜRKEN, *wv.* [*verwirken*],  
cause to lose; ruin, lose.  
*Inf.* 639; *pret. ind.* (*ver-*  
*worhte*), 408.
- VERZAGEN, *wv.* [*verzagen*], lose  
courage, be despondent:  
534, 1008, 1114, 1203.
- VESTE, *adj.* [*fest*], firm, re-  
solved: 1136, 1316; *compar.*  
(*vester*): 1140.
- VESTE, *stf.*, firmness, solidity;  
steadfastness: 97.
- VIER, *num.* [*vier*], four: 852a  
(*viere*, *inflect. form, acc.*)
- VIL, *adj.* used as *subst.* [*viel*],  
much (*with gen.*): 332, 372,  
403, 424, 530, 827.
- VIL, *adv.* [*viel*], much, very:  
71, 130, 157, 161, 167, 169  
*etc.*
- VINDEN, *stv.* III, [*finden*], find.  
*Inf.* 437; *pres. subj.* 837;  
*pret. ind.* (*vant, vanden*),  
3, 17, 176, 183, 324, 335,  
1025, 1057, 1189, 1230;  
*pret. subj.* (*funde*), 9, 217,  
537, 1349; *p.p.* (*funden*) 984.
- VINGERLÎN, *stn.*, ring: 338.
- VINSTER, *adj.* [*finster*], dark:  
153.
- FIUR, *stn.* [*Feuer*], fire: 791  
(*see note*).
- FLIEHEN, *stv.* II, [*fliehen*], flee,  
flee from (*with acc. or von*).



- Inf.* 790; *pres. ind.* (flühest) 421; *pret.* (flôch) 260.
- VLUHT, *stf.* [*flucht* with more restricted use], flight, refuge [*Zuflucht*]: 64.
- FLUOCH, *stm.* [*fluch*], curse: 508; flüeche getuon, utter curses, curse: 1333.
- VOL, (*gen.* volles), *adj.* [voll], full: 35, 773, 837; (*as subst. with following gen.*): 780.
- VOLGEN, *ww.* [folgen], follow, accompany: 828; *ger.* 729.
- VOLGESAGEN, *ww.*, tell completely, express in words: 1027.
- VOLLEBRINGEN, *ww.* [vollbringen], fulfil, carry out, bring to an end. *Inf.* 193; *pret. ind.* (vollebrâhte) 1055; *p p.* (vollebrâht), 1302.
- VOLLECLICHEN, *adv.* [= völlig], fully, completely: 1363.
- VOLLEIST, *stm.*, power, assistance; author: 864.
- VOLLEN, *adv.*, completely, entirely; very: 225.
- VON, *prep.* [von, with more limited use], of, from, by, through. *With dat.*: 12, 49, 71, 105, 116, 138, 144 etc. *dâ von*, [davon]: 222, 502, 585, 1042, 1165, 1429.
- VOR, *prep.* [vor], for, before; against. *With dat.*: 115, 615, 1023, 1088, 1183, 1224, 1358; *hie vor*, hitherto, 385, 428; *vor kurzer stunt*, a short time ago: 1476.
- VOR, *adv.* [vor], before: 1132.
- VORDER, *adj.* [= vorig; vorder is now limited to the meaning 'fore', 'front'], former: 542.
- VORHT, *stf.* [*vrucht*], fear: 532, 1007.
- VRÂGEN, *ww.* [fragen], ask: 368, 371, 483.
- FREMDE, VRÖMDE, *adj.* [fremd], strange, foreign: 253, 265, 280, 1329.
- VRI, FRÎ, *adj.* [frei], free, free-born: 269, 775. 1497.
- [VRÏEBERE, *adj.*, marriageable].
- FRIST, *stf.* [frist], space of time, time: 579, 1144, für die selben frist, since that time: 239.
- FRISTEN, *ww.* [fristen, with more limited use], put off, keep, preserve: 625.
- FRIUNT, (*gen.* friundes), *stm.* [freund], friend: 252. 430, 1387, 1457.
- VRÔ, *adj.* [froh], joyful; content, happy: 550, 902, 1192, 1383.
- VRÖMDE, *see fremde.*
- [FROST, *stm.* [frôst], frost.]
- FRÖUDE, FRÖWEDE, *st. or wf.* [freude], joy: 61, 150, 300, 648, 654. 745 etc.
- VRÖEN, VRÖUWEN, *ww.* [freuen], make joyful, gladden, 823; *refl.* sich vröen, rejoice, be joyful: 145, 163, 903.
- FROUWE, *wf.* [fran], mistress, lady, dame: 1449 (*see note to l.* 1094).
- FRÖUWELÎN, *stm.* [fräulein], lady, miss: 1094 (*see note*).
- FRËLICH, *adj.* [fröhlich], joyful, happy: 78, 1050, 1178.

- FRËLÎCHEN, *adv.* [fröhlich], joyfully: 1059.
- FRUM, *adj.* [fromm, but chiefly used with the secondary meaning 'pious'], good, brave, excellent: 1340; frum wesen, to be of use: 1335.
- FRUMEN, *vw.* [frommen], be of use or advantage: 197, 500, 719, 1082.
- VRUO, *adj.* [früh]. early: early astrir: 909.
- FÜEREN, *vw.* [führen]. lead. *Pres.* 692; *pret. ind.* (fuorte), 1072, 1173, 1180.
- FÛL, *adj.* [faul], rotten: 730.
- FUOGE, *stf.* [fuge with more limited use; cp. fug], suitability: e5 wære ein michel fuoge, it could not have suited better: 1511.
- FUO5, *stm.* (pl. fûeze), [fuß], foot: 88, 307, 325, 462, 471, 479, 702.
- FÛR, vÛR, *prep.* [für, but with more limited use], for: before, above. *With acc.* 80, 232, 236, 239, 564, 586, 720, 720, 945, 988, 1166, 1184; für wâr, truly: 418.
- FÛR, vÛR, *adv.* [vor], before; für legen: 191; für bringen, carry out: 576; hin für, outside: 1223.
- FÛRHTEN, *vw.* [fürchten], fear. *Pres. ind.* 700, 1119; *pret.* (vorhten), 360.
- VÛRNAMES, *adv.*, especially; completely: 1359
- FÛRSTE, *wm.* [fürst], prince: 43 (see note).

## W.

- Wâc, (*gen.* wâges), *stm.* [Woge f. with more limited use, 'wave'] moving water; flood, stream: 792.
- WAGE, *w. or stf.* [Wiege], cradle: 866.
- WâGE, *stf.* [Wage], balance, scales: 66.
- [WALT, (*gen.* waldes), *stm.* [Wald], wood, forest.]
- WAN, WANDE, WANT, *adv. and conj.* [became *obsol.* in the 15th cent.], 1) besides, except; (*after compar.*) than: 446, 452, 532, 714, 735, 948, 1393; niht wan, nothing but, only: 177; wan da5, except that, unless, if... not: 487, 1036, 1053, 1135; would that!: 1212; 2) because, for: 139, 148, 165, 288, 360, 385, 391 etc.
- Wân, *stm.* [Wahn with the secondary meaning, 'illusion', 'madness'], idea, belief; hope: 400.
- WENEN, *vw.* [wâhnen], think, believe, hope: *pres.* 96, 111, 763; *pret.* (wânde) 554, 589, 1008.
- WANT, *stf.* [Wand], wall: 1229, 1258, 1267, 1326.
- WAR, *pron.* where, whither; war umbe, [warum], wherefore, why: 206, 549; anders war, elsewhere: 319.
- WAR, *stf. or m.*, observation, attention, war nemen [wahr-

- nehmen], (*with gen.*) pay attention to, perceive, observe: 392, 467, 1321, 1462.
- Wâr, *adj.* [wahr], true, 102; für wâr, [fürwahr], ze wâre, zwâre, [zwâr], in truth; 560, 649, 710, 777, 842, 1134, 1274.
- Wâr, *stm.*, truth; right; wâr haben, to be right: 499.
- Wârheit, *stf.* [Wahrheit], truth: 1133.
- WART, *see* werden.
- WARTEN, *zw.* [warten, *with more limited signification*], behold; wait; serve. *Pret. ind.* (warte), 1434.
- WAS, WAREN *etc. see* wesen.
- Wât, *stf.*, clothing, clothes: 1194.
- WËTLICHE, *stf.*, beauty: 314.
- WA5, *see* wer.
- Wê, *stm.* [weh], woe, pain, misery: 714, 1096: wê tuon, give pain, hurt: 532, 846.
- Wê, *interj.* [weh], woe! alas!: 1290.
- WEC, (*gen.* wegēs), *stm.* [Weg], way, journey: 1053, 1373; under wegen, on the way, 'under way': 1121; alle wege, everywhere, always: 309.
- WEDER, *pron.* which of two. *The neut. is used* 1) *as a conj.* [= weder], neither: 1479, *or* [= ob], whether: 1005; 2) *as an interrog. part.* [= *Lat.* num]: 1064.
- WEIDE, *stf.* [Weide], food, meat; pasture; augen weide, a feast for the eyes: 1403.
- WEINEN, *zw.* [weinen], weep, cry: 629, 1003, 1007; *inf. as subst.* 107, 996, 1288 (inflected); *pres. part. as adj.* 579, 782.
- WEI5GOT, *interj.* [weiß Gott!], God knows!; truly, verily: 925.
- WELCH, WELH, *pron.* [*In Mhg.*, *only interrog.*; *weldjer has been used as a rel. pron. since the 14th century*], who, which, what; what kind of: 484, 524, 1156, 1324.
- WELLEN, *anom. v.* [wollen], wish, will, be willing. *Pres. ind.* (*1st and 3rd pers.* wil, *2nd pers.* wilt, *pl.* wellen, welt) 208, 560, 564, 608, 612, 625, 636, 638 *etc.*; *pres. subj.* (welle) 204, 647, 834, 842, 1398; *pret. ind.* (wolte) 306, 439, 486, 489, 528, 873, 957, 1185, 1216, 1456.
- WENDEN, *zw.* [wenden, *but with more restricted signification*], touch, turn; hinder, put an end to: 323, 831, 872.
- WENIG, *adj.* [wenig], little: (*as uninfl. neut. subst.*) ein wenic, a little, 163.
- WER (*neut.* wa5), *pron.* [wer, was], who, what, *nom. masc.* 1027, *neut.* 197, 483, 491, 544, 551 *etc.*; *gen.* (wes) 426, 835; *dat.* (wem) 676; *acc. m.* (wen) 1158.

- WERBEN, *stv.* III, [*werben*, *principally with the secondary meaning 'solicit,' 'court'*], move about; be active or busy. *Pres. part. as adj.* 298.
- WERDEKEIT, *stf.* [*Würdigkeit*], worthiness, excellence, splendour: 89, 117.
- WERDEN, *stv.* III, [*werden*], become, be: *pres. ind.* (*1st pers.* werde, *2nd.* wirst, *3rd.* wirt, *pl.* werden, *werdet*): 103, 191, 586, 765, 766, 784 *etc.*; *pres. subj.* 645; *pres. ind.* (*wart.* wurden) 67, 82, 84, 112, 123, 126, 152, 161 *etc.*; *pret. subj.* (*würde*) 178, 365, 700, 705: *p.p.* (*worden*) 1375, 1485; *anc.* werden, lose, get rid of: 905.
- WERFEN, *stv.* III, [*werfen with more restricted use*], move quickly, throw; *diu ougen abe einem werfen*, to turn the eyes away from one: 417; *einen rigel für werfen*, to draw a bolt: 1184 (*pret.* warf).
- WERLT, *stf.* [*Welt*], world; *men*: 61, 73, 97, 125, 135, 144 *etc.*
- WERTLICH, *adj.* [*weltlich*], worldly: 57, 79, 87, 387, 652b, 690, 1110.
- WERLTÖRE, *wm.*, one whom the world has befooled: 396.
- WERLTZAGE, *wm.*, a coward known to all the world, an arrant coward, 1320.
- WERN, *wv.* [*wehren*], defend, forbid; prevent, hinder 560.
- WERN, *wv.* [*währen*], last, continue; remain alive: 759.
- WERREN, *stv.* III, [*wirren, but the usual word now is verwirren*], entangle, confuse; interrupt, disturb: 544, 757, 771.
- WERT, (*gen.* werdes), *adj.* [*wert*], valuable, worthy, noble: 761.
- WERT, *stn. or m.* [*Wert, m.*], worth, value; dignity, splendour: 113.
- WESEN, *stv.* V, [*wesen*] be. *For the pres. ind. the corresponding parts of the verb sin are used.* *Inf.* 188, 204, 442, 628, 662a, 1304, 1335; *pres. subj.* (*wese*) 24; *pret. ind.* (*1st and 3rd pers.* was, *2nd pers.* wære, *pl.* wären), 1, 4, 5, 32, 40, 47, 49, 56, 60 *etc.*; *pret. subj.* (*wære*) 30, 41, 125, 167, 171, 186, 187 *etc.*; *p.p.* (*gewesen*) 1213.
- WETZEN, *wv.* [*wetzen*], whet, sharpen: 1221.
- WETZENSTEIN, *stm.* [*Wetzstein*], whetstone, hone: 1218.
- WIDER, *prep.* [*wider with more restricted use*], to, towards; against; in relation to, with; (*with acc. and dat.*): 639, 1242, 1246, 1486.
- WIDER, *adv.* [*wieder*], again, back: 1153, 1173, 1277, 1343, 1347, 1495.
- WIDERSTAN, *stv.* VI, [*wider-*

- stehen], withstand, resist; be repugnant; *pret.* (widerstuont), 135.
- WIDERZ.E<sup>NE</sup>, *adj.* unbecoming; repugnant, disgusting: 123, 1478.
- WIE, *conj.* [*wie*, but used more generally], how, as; 30, 106, 124, 188, 286, 287 *etc.*
- [WILDE, *adj.* [*wild*], wild.]
- WILE, *stf.* [*Weile*], while, time: 621.
- WILLE, *wm.* [*Wille*], will, wish; intention, desire: 214, 389, 556, 876, 891, 938, 1065, 1083, 1276, 1425; des willen sin, to be willing: 226, 448.
- WILLECLICH, *adj.*, willing; desirous; friendly: 900, 1421.
- WILLECLICHEN, *adv.*, willingly: 291, 1251.
- WIP, (*gen.* wibes), *stn.* [*Weib*], woman, wife: 122, 298, 354, 431, 672, 681, 727 *etc.*
- WIR, *see* ich.
- WIRS, *adv.* (*Compar.* to *übel*), [*obsol.*, *cp.* *Engl.* worse], worse: 273.
- Wise, wis, *adj.* [*weis*], wise, experienced: 74, 182, 249, 1451.
- WISHEIT, *stf.* [*Weisheit*], experience, wisdom: 860, 867.
- WISLICHEN, *adv.* wisely, sensibly: 857.
- WITZE, *stf.* [*Witze* has also the secondary meaning 'wit' 'witticism,' which is foreign to the *Mhg.* word], knowledge, understanding, senses: 594.
- WISSEN, *anom. v.* [*wissen*], know. *Pres. ind.* 1st and 3rd pers. sing. *weis* 2nd pers. *weist*, *pl.* *wissen*) 741, 1158, 1162, 1247, 1252, 1422; *pret.* (*weste*) 1135, 1388, 1410.
- WOL, *adv.* [*wol*], well; certainly, indeed; very: 36, 43, 58, 71, 112, 207, 286 *etc.*; *swic wol*, although: 1348.
- WOLKEN, *stn.* [*Wolke, f.*], cloud: 155.
- WONEN, *wv.* [*wohnen*], stay, dwell; *bi* *wonen*, remain with: 327; *mir wont bi*, I possess: 524.
- WORT, *stn.* [*Wort*], word, speech: 382, 883, 1462.
- WUNDER, *stn.* [*Wunder*], wonder; surprise; miracle: 1044, 1071.
- WUNDERN, *wv.* [*wundern*], wonder; cause wonder; *des wundert mich*, that surprises me: 377.
- WÜNNE, *stf.* [*Wonne*], joy: 79, 387, 659.
- WÜNNECLICH, *adj.* [*wonniglich*, a later imitation of the *Mhg.* word], delightful, charming: 1273.
- WUNSCH, *stn.* [*Wunsch*, with restricted meaning; *see note to l. 56*], wish; aspiration, ideal: 56.
- WUNSCHLEBEN, *stn.*, the most desirable life, a noble life: 393.

## Z.

ZAGEHEIT, *stf.* [*cp.* Verzagtheit], cowardice: 1120, 1311.

ZE, ZUO, (*ze* often *contr.* *z-* as *zir* for *ze* *ir*), *prep.* [zu]. *With dat.* to, at, for, in; (the form *zuo* is preferred before pronouns): 5, 25, 31, 35, 38, 57, 141, 152 *etc.*; *dar zuo* [da:u] 39, 74, 198, 210 *etc.*

ZE, ZUO, *adv.* [zu], to; too: *zuo tuon*, close: 585; *ze* (= 'too'): 575, 600, 788, 1124.

ZEHANT, *adv.*, on the spot, at once; thereupon: 184, 1058, 1257, 1269.

ZEINER, = *ze einer*.

ZERBRECHEN, *stv.* IV, [zerbrechen], break, destroy. *Pret.* (*zerbrach*) 154, 858, 1045; *da3 wort zerbrach*, interrupted the speech or conversation: 382.

ZERGÂN, ZERGÊN, *stv.* VII, [zergehen but with more limited meaning]; pass away, come to an end: 774, 809, 1149.

ZERREN, *zv.* [zerren], pull, tear. *Pret.* (*zarte*), 1193.

ZESTUNT, *adv.*, at once: 1180, 1369.

ZEWÂRE, *see wâr*.

ZIEHEN, *stv.* II, [ziehen], draw, draw away. *Inf.* 1191; *pres. ind.* 1085 (*û3 ziehen*, to

undress); *p.p.* (*gezogen*), 703; *sich ziehen*, withdraw; *inf.* 789; *pret.* (*zôch*), 283.

ZIL, *stm.* [Ziel], end, aim; intention; *ûf da3 zil kômen*, to come to a certain point, get so far; 607.

ZÎT, *stf. or n.* [Zeit, *f.*], time: 324, 1023.

ZOBEL, *stm.* [Zobel], sable: 1025.

ZUCKEN, *zv.* [zucken, but with more limited use], pull away, tear; under *fûe3e zucken*, to drag under foot, overpower: 702 (*zuhte*, *pret. ind.*)

ZUHT, *stf.* (*pl.* *zûhte*), [Zucht], good breeding, propriety; punishment: 63, 120, 1284, 1341.

ZUNGE, *zf.* [Zunge], tongue: 862, 880.

ZUO, *see ze*.

ZWÂRE, *see wâr*.

ZWEINZIC, *num.* [zwanzig], twenty: 1377.

ZWÊNE, *num.* (*zuo*, *f.* *zwei*, *n.*), two: 677 (*dat.* *zwein*), 748.

ZWISCHEN, *prep.* [zwischen], between (*with dat.*) 994.

ZWÎVEL, *stm.* [Zweifel], doubt: 1115, 1117.

ZWÎVELN, *zv.* [zweifeln], doubt; 1004.

## PROPER NAMES.

- ABSALÔN, Absalom: 85.  
 HARTMAN, Hartmann: 4.  
 HEINRICH, Henry: 48, 75, 112,  
     133, 146 *etc.*  
 JÊSÛS KRIST, KRIST, [Christus]:  
     807, 1297, 1365.  
 JÔB, [Job], Job: 128, 138, 139,  
     1364.  
 MUNPASILIERE, Montpellier:  
     175 (*see note*).  
 NIKLAUS, SANTE, St. Nicholas:  
     865 (*see note*).
- OUWE, [Aue], Aue; (*The word  
 means 'water', 'valley':*  
 5, 49; (*See Introd. p. VII.*).  
 [OUWÈRE, a native of Ouwe  
 or Aue].  
 SALERNE, Salerno: 180, 372,  
 436, 852, 1018, 1049. (*See  
 note to l. 180*).  
 SWÂP, (*gen.* Swâbes), [Schwabe],  
 a Swabian; 1419, 1422.  
 Swâben, (*dat pl.*) Swabia  
 31 (*see note*).

TABLE OF  
MHG. STRONG VERBS.

Infin.	Pres. Ind.	Pret. Ind. (Singular)	Pret. Ind. (Plural.)	Past Part.
I. stigen liden dihen	stige lide dihe	steic leit dêch	stigen liten digen	gestigen geliten gedigen
II. biegen bieten	biuge biute	bouc bôt	bugen buten	gebogen gebotten
III. binden gelten werden	binde gilte wirde	bant galt wart	bunden gulten wurden	gebunden gegolten (ge)worden
IV. nemen brechen komen	nime briche kume	nam brach quam	nâmen brâchen quâmen	genomen gebrochen (ge)komen
V. geben sehen	gibe sihe	gap sach	gâben sâhen	gegeben gesehen
VI. tragen slahen	trage slahe	truoc sluoc	truogen sluogen	getragen geslagen
VII. (originally reduplicating verbs). vallen scheiden ruofen	valle scheide ruofe	viel schiet rief	vielen schieden riefen	gefallen gescheiden geruofen







Hartmann von Aue

Der arme Heinrich

PT .

1534

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R62

